CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY — MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 56 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £8,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,776
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandiermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Soerabaia
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Took Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Acting Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	10,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,872
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	KALYAN	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA*	16,825

'MANTUA
*NALDERA" } Through steamer from Australia
MALWA
NARKUNDA

Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, vis Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	6,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	6,288
1st June	MANELA	6,308

Does not carry passengers Proceeds to London

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
7th Mar.	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
8th „	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
9th „	BARPETA	K. & P. Gulf.
10th „	LINGA	Karachi direct.
12th „	VARELA	Busreh Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	21st Mar.
Indus Maru	T Nishimura	28rdMar,	6th Apr.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Burma Maru	I Kobayashi	13th Apr.	27th Apr

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
[Incorporated in Japan.]

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer, Captain, Arrival Departure
Yokusa Maru C. Shiraki 27th Feb 12th March
Yokuska Maru & Shibutami 29th 7th Mar 22nd Mar
Yamagata Maru Y Maezumi 5998 13th Mar 26 Mar
Mori-oka Maru B Takiguchi 4699 31st Mar 15th Ap
Awa Maru N. Narui 60 8 6th April 21st April

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,73,528.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,44,74,603.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 13-6-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,50,200
Reserve Fund	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	60,000,000 about	£5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F.	55,000,000 „	£4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,750,000 „	£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84'250
PAID UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Lahrooy Bros
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

THE
Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

In the last Quinquinnial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—

THE MANAGING AGENTS.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$22,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
46, Charshgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	Yhilo
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book near charg. Resins commencing Rs.10/12.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD, LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, Head Office.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 45, Hamam Street, Bombay.
A C12302

WANTED—HEAD CLERK for a Railway Construction Divisional office. Knowledge of engineering Accounts essential. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 according to qualifications plus 10 per cent. Local Allowance while stationed in Bombay. Apply by letter to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate.
A C12326

WANTED—In Central India, Workshop FOREMAN, possessing second or third class Engineer's certificate Must be thoroughly experienced of Foundry turning, moulding, fitting, etc, and must control labour. Salary upto Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7814, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3075

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL SECRETARY for Ajmer (Rajputana) on Rs. 350—20—450 and horse allowance Rs. 50 p.m. The applicant should be a Bachelor of Civil Engineering or should possess any other degree of a recognised University equivalent to it, and should be strong in English. He should be a man of good administrative capacity with experience of Municipal affairs He will have to give security for Rs. 5,000 on taking over charge of office. He will be on probation for six months and if on the expiry of that period he is confirmed he will have to execute an agreement to the effect that he shall remain in service of the Municipality for at least five years. The post is non-pensionable. Applications to reach the Chairman on or before the 15-3-1922.
A R12361

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 3.
C R2551

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3617.
C R3067

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stable Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

TO LET.—Office premises in Medows Street, immediate possession! very well lighted and airy. Frontage on two public streets. Apply MEHTA LALJEE and Co., Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R12361

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

CUTTING MACHINES (New) for making samples of piecegoods for sale. Extremely useful to Mills. Delivery from stock. Apply Box No. 7818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3063

FOR SALE.—Platt's 4 bearing gins 35 and 5 bearing, 25 all in working order. Apply to Box No. 7794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3007

FOR SALE.—POLLOCK CRUDE OIL ENGINES (Brand New) at greatly reduced prices. Apply MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R3077

FOR SALE.—A secondhand 40 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor C. C. crude OIL ENGINE, complete in full working order. Apply THE MANAGER, The Mitha Metal Factory, opposite Alliance Mills, Tardeo or KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, 476, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Tel. 656.
K R3071

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately. GT., WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3043

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THOUSAND RUPEES. A NOTE request the one found it to submit it to the following address. Award one hundred rupees. Dhanji Mawji, Katua Bazar. Post No. 3, Bombay.
PB R3069

ONE CERTIFICATE for five Shares Nos. 10755/89 of the Standard Jute Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala in the Company's Books have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the same. The holder or finder of the said Shares is requested to communicate with the undersigned PREMJI NAGARDAS, 84, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
F R2450

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R3887

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 5).
16998

TENDERS.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tenders forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 6th March 1922.
TA C12362

PUBLIC NOTICES

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1922, the following will be the revised Train Service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

From Monday, to Friday, inclusive.

3 Down.
Neral dep. 10-10
Matheran arr. 11-45
2 Up.
Matheran dep. 8-0
Neral arr. 9-25
5 Down.
Neral dep. 16-40
Matheran arr. 18-15
6 Up.
Matheran dep. 14-30
Neral arr. 15-55
On Saturdays and Sundays.
3 Down.
Neral dep. 10-10
Matheran arr. 11-45
2 Up.
Matheran dep. 8-0
Neral arr. 9-25
5 Down.
Neral dep. 16-20.
Matehran arr. 17-55
6 Up.
Matheran dep. 15-35
Neral arr. 17-13

2. On Sundays an extra train will run leaving Neral at 5 55 and arriving Matheran at 7-25, to which passenger carriages will be attached if there are any passengers to be carried.

Bombay, 4th March 1922
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P Railway.
C12354

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ANDERSON ROGERS AND WARD, LTD., have REMOVED to "EXAMINER BUILDING, Medows Street, Fort, Post Box 496, as usual.
R3030

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SWAMI RUTTON KIRTI, GURU RUTTON KIRTI and Bai AMBABAI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, the Trustees of Vir Shiva Lingayat Temple. ALL persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lieu, lease, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 3/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2320, 2321 and New No. 9375, Old Survey No. 212 and New Survey No. 4945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7607 and Street No. 139 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the North by the property of Harakbhai and on the South by the property of Dhanji Anandji.

UMEDRAM P. PATHAK,
For Messrs. Mirza and Mirza,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12352

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 46525 of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited in the name of Ahmed Haji Abdul Currim has been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said share, are requested to intimate the same to the Company, at their Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which no claim will be considered and duplicate share certificate will be issued.

Bombay, Jan. 20th 1922.
For the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Limited
(Sd.) DEVJI DAMODAR,
Secretary,
R3074

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE of decent High Class English and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Complete English Bed-room suit Handsome silver show case, cabinet palmstands, Sweet tone cottage Piano Pictures, Plated-ware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.
On FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1922, at No. 4 Council Road, in the Bombay Light Horse Bunglow behind Times of India at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Highly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Singer Sewing Machine Palmstands, Complete English Bedroom suite, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, English Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables. English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Down Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery Cutlery etc., etc.
The property of Sergt. Major J. W. Coy of Bombay Light Horse, Proceeding Home on retirement.
Property of another gentleman 1 Clament Beyard Motor Car. Seven Seatr 20 H.P. in perfect Running order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.
Of the very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers. Platedware, Crockery, Rich Glasswares, etc.
On Sunday, the 12th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Richardson Crudas Building, oppo. Synagogue at Byculla Road, next to J. J. Hospital.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 12th day of March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following furniture consisting of cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, dining tables, singer's sewing machine, almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich glasswares, old Blackwood furnitures, electric stoves, gardenpots, etc., etc.
Property of Late Martin F. Connell, Esq.
This property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortagaee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S T.) on TUESDAY, the 7th day of March 1922 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294 Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha, on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made, to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BUNDLE PEARLS.
On SATURDAY, the 11th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdul Gafar Haji Ali Akber Ali Reza, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Javeri Mohanlal Maganlal Velodia of Khara Kuva, Bombay:—
1 bundle Round Pearls No. two abount 455 Basarai chows.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 COILS BRIGHT IRON WIRE, 82 BAGS PAEONY ROOTS 9 CASES CREAM, CAMPHOR ICE AND GRAMOPHONE PINS, 1 TEXI METER AND 16 BUNDLES GALVANISED WIRE.
This Day TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.
By order of the Bank concerned.
36 coils Bright Ironwire wg 1½ tons.
Also by order of B. P. Gharda Esq., Liquidator for the Bombay Export, Import and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.
23 bags Paeony Roots.
5 cases creams.
1 case Camphor Ice.
2 cases Gramophone Pins.
Also by order of the concerned.
1 Texi Meter Richald Popps. patent.
16 Bundles Galvanised wire No. 20/24.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCALIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of. 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY, the 23rd instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. goods, twist, yarn, cases of will Machinery, shoes, leather, slippers, English and Indian Medicines, Kodak Cameras, silver trinkets and old watches and spectacles, bags of cardamums, taxi meters, brushes, office clock, one big iron oil engine tank, brass and copperware, trunks and boxes, trousers press, old clothing, grain, stone curios, soaps, kegs of paint, technical brooks, case of glass chimneys, one case indigo, bicycles raw wool, sewing machine and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.
Auction sale of large lots of portable Acecty-fine Lamps, Axels, Arm Baths, Bath Tubs, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Large Blow lamp Barbed wire (Rusty). Bare Copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable picketing and measuring chains, Corn Crushers, thin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and components), Rubbish Carts, Clocks Cells, Crucibles, Canvas Chaggels, loose die tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zinc boot warmer, Fish kettles, Fire Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdahs Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastiners, Steel Hinges 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Helves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Camp ovel Kettles, Kedge anchors Ladders, ladles, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrine, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Tent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallets, melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels pack Saddles, Baking Poms, packing Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes ten tons C. I Flanged, porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets Rat traps, Erecting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stools, G. I. Scoops, saddles, Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Showels Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes, Iron Tyres Tanks Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettles, Tin tubs, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Shesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Baulks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods. Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags W. I. Piping 6" 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps. Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windless 2 Locos. No. 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Hay Presses, Beaters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks, Door Bolts, galvanised screws, etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or the undersigned.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thick Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thin Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak square V. R. S. above 15 feet.
About 50 tons Moulvien selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.
About 30 tons Thick Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.
About 10 tons Thin Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.
About 125 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares and Gunderi.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 59, Medows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4987

NOTICE.
Auction sale of all the stock-in-hand of Messrs. Allimuhomed Noormuhomed and Co., advertised for sale on yesterday and this day is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6 p.m.
Grand Musical Concert
BY
The RUSSIAN TRIO
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and
Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD
"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Stirring Italian Drama
"THE GIRL AND THE MAN"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 13 At the Last Minutes.
" 14 Liquide Fire.
" 15 The last Raid.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLAND COMIC.
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
The concluding Episodes of that Scientific Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
EPISODES 14TH AND 15TH
The identities of the mysterious characters revealed! Simply striking! Wonderful!
Amazing! togetherwith another Variety Entertainment
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSA!
TSHNG DER DSA!
New, Novel, Astounding Acrobatic Feats.
The latest Topical Budget and A Comedy.
Four shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Matine at 3-30.
The CHINESE Variety in our following 3 shows only—
Saturday and Sunday 5-15, 7 and 10-30 and daily 7, 8-45, and 10-30 only.
Special Arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
No Increase in Prices.
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
(A story from the stories from the Book of Books—A Million Dollar Super production.)
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road,

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali
Founded by the
Late Mr. K. V. BHONSLE
will
Shortly Stage
SOCIAL OPERATIC COMEDY
SATTECHE GULAM
by
MR. B. V. VARERKAR.
Specially for the business worn publi of Bombay needly diversion
Newstyled High-class Operas.
Specially composed by authors of recognised merit to be performed in three hours. The first being
TURUNGACHYA DARANT
(On the threshold of the Jail)
This is an absolute novelty on the Marathi Stage.

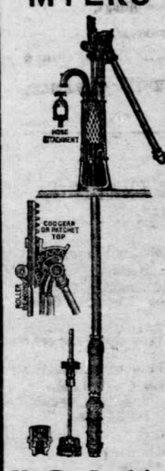
AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,—BYCULLA
Presents
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
in the greatest Super Selig Serial
Vanishing Trails
A battle of wits against mysterious death dealing band in which the best man wins.
SPEED! ACTION!! THRILLS!!!
SEE the 1st INSTALMENT TO-DAY!
at 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Wednesday 8th March 1922.
Vidyaharan
Saturday 11th March 1922.
Shaha-Shivaji.
Sunday 12th March 1922.
Hach-Mulacha-Bap
Proprietors { V. B. P. / S. N. C.

THIS IS A SELIC SERIAL
IT STARTS TO-DAY
Vanishing Trails
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
FIRST INSTALMENT
FIRST SIX PARTS.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.
Cinema Majestic

MYERS PUMPS



Hand Force Pumps for Bore wells. and Deep wells. will go in 2½" cased well, having Brass Cylinder for any depth upto 200 ft. Strong, Simple and easy working. Also a large stock of Myers Power Pumps, Spray, Pumps, and various Kinds of Hand Pumps always in hand.
Can be had of us:—
Alcock's crushers, moline Plow-Hand Grinding mills etc.
Sole Agents:—
MYERS PUMPS.
K. B. Joshi & Company,
321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FREE PRESENTS OF "A RAZOR"

This Razor is the safe guard for easily shaving beard in 2 minutes without a Barber and no fear to cut face. It is very nice, and durable On Packet Razor with one shaving soap, one Brush and one Fancy looking glass for Rs. 1 only.
S. C. SEAL.
136, Upper Chitpore Road.
Hatkhola, CALCUTTA

Rs INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, office furniture of the above Company, such as counters with railways, office tables, sepoy benches Rex typewriter machine, cupboards, office clock, dining tables, etc.

Also re. National Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd.:

1 cupboard and 1 stand with drawer.
Re. Wardha Mills Co., Ltd.
1 copying press.
By order of Insurance Office.
6 cases Jewellery Show Cases.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding English dining table, English sideboards and silver show-cases, English grandfather's clock, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Roberts with full accessories, one large iron safe by John Leah, very rich oil paintings and Italian mozak work pictures, large size bronze, figures, one very old figure of Budha revolving top English writing tables, leather lined English chairs, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano by "Sfors" rich ivory ornaments, very handsome 8-10-12 and 14 lights Bohmman glass electric chandeliers with lustres, book cases, bird cages, brass hot water tanks, gas stoves, electric wall and hanging lights, electric ceiling fans, rich billiard benches, cupboards, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting out side or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, out side fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Eskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable markets at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid Markets.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD BYCULLA.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No. 2020 of 1920 (U. H. Moos vs. Bai Ayasnabai and others) and under instruction from U. H. Moos Esq. the Received hearin, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on FRIDAY the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premise the followwing valuable landed property.

All those three pieces or parcels of Farzandari land or ground and the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing on the said pieces and on a narrow strip of land adjoining to them from the Bombay Municipality and all which pieces or parcels were made up and formed into one parcel for the purpose of erecting the said dwelling house standing thereon situate on the western side of the passage called the Mahomedan street in or at the Race Course now called the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements 6th square yards or there abouts be the same more or less and registered with the other adjoining lands in the books of the collector of the land Revenue under old No. 155 New No. A2/13720. New Survey No. 2 S. A. 3040 and are registered by the Farzandar Manordas Gordhandas in his books under No. 15—18 and 20 and are bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Street and now called the Ripon Road, and on the South by a piece of lands originally leased to Mudar Torab but now in the possession of Abdul Karim Pathan on the West by a piece of land of David Sassoon but now forming the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and leased to them by Abdul Karjang Thanawalla and Amirudin. M. Musnatar and on the North by a piece of land leased originally to Soobnarla Alla but now in the possession of Vazirboo Mulla Mahomed and assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward E. No. 4024, 4024 (2) 4025 and street Nos. 211, 211 A. 212 Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instruction from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Sunday the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises, the following valuable building plot.

LOT NO. 1.—A large piece of land flouting on the new 40 ft. Road at Gwalia Tank Road containing 1045 sqr. yds. and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, on the South by the new 40 ft. Road, on the West by plot No. 6 and East by plot No. B.

LOT NO. 2.—A piece of land admeasuring 839 sqr. yds. flouting on the New 40 ft. Road at Gowalia Tank Road and adjoining Lot No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the Under-signed.

AUCTION SALE OF DAIMLER MOTOR-CAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, by order Dadabhoy Ruttonji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Adamali Alibhoy Suratwala of Corner Grant Road.

1 second-hand Daimler car with luxurious cabriolet Body by Holland and Holland 4 cylinders detachable wire wheels, C. A. V. Dynamo Lighting outfit complete; Imported from England not used in Bombay.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Ranga and Girdharlal attorneys for the Creditors Mr. Hurjiwandas Amerchand and on account and risk of Gordhan Purshoram. Insolvent Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street the following:—

2 Pearl Rankuis, 2 Pearl Ghoda Vankis, 2 Pearl Jaos, 2 Diamond Bracelets, 1 Pearl Collar 1 Tamnania with Diamond and emeralds 1 Pearl Necklase with Gold beads, 1 Pearl Vanthi with Emeralds and Mains, 2 Pearl Pochis, 1 Necklace with Diamonds and Emeralds, 1 Pearl Nose Ring, 1 ring set with Pearl and Emeralds, 1 Diamond ring, 2 Diamond Ear-

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

ings, 1 Diamond Chandla, 1 Diamond Ambora. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET WITHIN THE FORT BOMBAY.

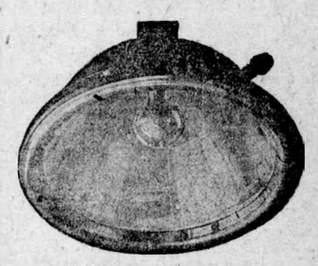
Under instructions from Mr. Aspandiar Goodarze Meherban Received appointed in the High Court Suit No. 1712 of 1918 (Aspandiar Goodarze Meherban vs. Khodabux Goodarze Meherban and others) by the decree and Decretal order of Reference dated the 29th day of November, 1920, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Murzban Kaikhushru Murzban Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the following property on the premises on the 29th day of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 104 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under collectors old No. 38 collectors New No. 4879 old survey No. 1361 and New Survey No. 9492 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 1121 and street No. 2. All which premises are situate at Medows Street in the city and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Medows Street on or towards the West by the property of Hamabai Petit on or towards the North by the property of Manekji Patel and on or towards the South by Forbes Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.

ELECTRIC HEAD LIGHT.



MODEL No. 650

A new departure in headlight constructions, glass being held in place by expanding metal rim, making a very simple and high-grade lamp. Heavy silver plated parabolic reflector, adjustable for using device on outside of lamp. Dust and waterproof. Ediswan connectors and sockets 15 C. P. 6-8 volt mazda bulbs. Can be equipped with auxiliary bulb and wiring for dimmer attachment at slight additional cost. Black finish, nickel trimmed.

Dia of front.....11 ins.
Extreme depth.....6½ „
Bracket centres.....9¼ „

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is probably troubled with defective vision, though he may not have realised the fact himself. About thirteen inches is the correct reading distance, and any considerable variation one way or the other indicates some defect, and although it may be slight it is important to have it corrected, thus preserving your sight. In your own interests you are advised to consult your medical man and have your sight tested. For scientific accuracy in carrying out the prescription you can rely on

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 3rd

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	300
„ „ Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Mid ate ..	
business done.	10 28
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakel ..	17 00
New York 11 a.m. (May ..	18 01
(As known in Liverpool at .. (July ..	17 39
closing time.) (Oct. ..	16 72
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. (May ..	16 86
(July ..	16 60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3rd

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	9 97
April	..
May	9 98
June	..
July	10 00
Aug.	9 92
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 89
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..
Feb.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3rd

Months	To day's price.
March	9 88
April	9 87
May	9 90
June	9 89
July	9 89
August	9 82
September	9 70
Oct.	9 62
November	9 56
December	9 48
January	9 42
February	9 39

Tone :—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 3rd

Months	To-day's price.
March	16 05
April	16 25
May	16 45
June	16 55
July	16 70
Aug.	16 80
Sept.	16 90
Oct.	17 05
Nov.	17 10

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth :—Discouraging scattered sales, and low prices.
Yarns :—Dull & Irregular

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
„ „ to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York Mar ..	18 21
„ „ „ May ..	17 91
„ „ „ July ..	17 42
„ „ „ Oct ..	16 80
Spot Cotton at New York ..	18 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May ..	16 78
Futures at New Orleans July ..	16 52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. quality) ..	9
Demand Bills	..
Lower Commercial Bars U. S. Mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign ..	64 1/4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	80,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	40,000
„ „ to France and Continent ..	60,000
„ „ to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,191,000
„ „ at Interior Ports ..	1,341,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 4th

	Bales
Total in Sight	9,298,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	478,000
East Indian „ „	13,000
American „ „	3,872,000
Other „ „	35,000
Total Sales	38,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	..
„ Export	..
East Indian Export	..
„ „ Stock	24,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,00
„ „ Actual Export	..
„ „ Imports	1,000
„ „ Speculation	20
American Afloat	62,000
East Indian Afloat	68,000
Total Afloat	130,000

New York, Mar. 4th

Demand Bills	4 41 68

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 4th.

On London in Paris	48 52
In Germany	not received
In Italy	84 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 74
Christiania	26 08
Amsterdam	11 54
Switzerland	22 56

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 4th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 8/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „ ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	46 1/2

METAL REPORT.

SPELTER	143 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Mar.-Apl Value	£ 20 1/2
Tone Quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Months May-Apl. Sellers ..	37
Mar.-Aug Sellers	36
Bar silver spot Indian buying closed ..	
uncertain	33

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mar. 6.

In sympathy with the decline of 23 points in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened to-day easier at Rs. 390 for Fully Good M. G. Brouch April/May, and went up till Rs. 394 Again going down to Rs. 392½ the prices improved on one Marwari Bull operator buying, to Rs. 401 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 397½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 397. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 397 and going up by a rupee and a half closed at Rs. 396½.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 325 and advanced to Rs. 339 the rate being Rs. 334 at 4 p.m. While Oomra may opnened at Rs. 340 improved to Rs. 354 and remained Rs. 350 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 298 and May Rs. 304 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained weak on Saturday last. There was no demand from Japan or the Millwadas.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Mar 6th

Fully Good Broach April/May, ..	396 1/2
„ M.G. „ Bengal March ..	300
„ „ „ May ..	304
Fine Oomra March	336
„ „ May ..	340 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May ..	398
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	301
„ „ „ May	307
Fine M. G. Oomra March	338
„ „ May	349

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab ..	..	326	305	285
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	353	338	323	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	383	368	353	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2 ..	368	352	338	..
M. G. Southerns ..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce ... for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th Mar. 1922

Cotton	7,062 Bale
Wheat	78 „
Linseed	1,59 „
Rapeseed	1,206 „
Gingellyseed	900 „
Poppyseed	372 „
Groundnut	2,442 „
Castorseed	Nil „
Ghee	619 „
Myrabolams	4,66 „
Cottonseed	20,696 „
Aggravated	Nil „
Jowari	2,711 „
Wheat	222 „
Khasis	Nil „
Barley	Nil „
Rape	24 „
Seed	8,674 „

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6th

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/
Bank Demand	1-3 9/3
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1,32 19/32
Fcs. Demand	36
American Dollars	35
Hongkong Dollars	191
Shanghai	25
Japan	50
Singapore	132 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p. m. Mar. 6th.

Ready	Bazar Rates Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	6 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	1 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	1 2 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	7 0 0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	9 0 0
Teeseed, Gajar 50-50	0 0 0
Teeseed Black	10 0 0
Poppyseed, White	1 2 0
Groundnuts	08 0 0
Jawa	..
Mowraseed	7 8 0
Barley	44 0 0
Castorseeds	46 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery Forward	38 0 0
	Rs. a. d:
Wheat May	5 10 6
Linseed May	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	..

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30 ..	5 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	10 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla ..	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ..	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 8 0
Teeseed, White 85-12	14 8 0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	..
Tee seed, Black	..
Teeseed, Gajar 50-50	..
Poppyseed, White	..
Groundnuts	..
Jawa	..
Mowraseed	..
Barley	..
Castorseeds	..
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 6 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bomay, Mar. 6.

Bars Gold ready Rs.	28-0-0.
Bars Gold forward	27-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement	27-11-9.
Bars Silver ready	88-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement	88-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement	88-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 8/16.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/32
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 13/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 307.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 327.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 317.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 169.
On Japan buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 163.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 191
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 252
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 182/8.
On New York Bank's selling D. D Rs. 364.
London Gold ready sh. 93-6.
London Silver ready d. 33-0.
London Silver forward d. 32-10.
Tone of Silver Dull India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.40.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 51.30.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 83.10
German Exchange Mrks. 1100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 88.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonus due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonus due 1923 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1920 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1933 103.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1235, India 120xd, Central 32/12xd, Tata Bank 16/8, Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 320, Apollo 82/8xd. By. Cotton 1100, Bombay Dyeing 1442/8, Bradbury 1060, Century 850, Cent India 4050, Colaba Land 2340, Coorla 275, Crescent 947/8, Currimbhoy 1520, David 1430, Edw. Sassoon 960, E. D. Sassoon 4/12 Fazulbhoy 1050 Finlay 1600xd., G. India. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 350, Jamsetjee Mfg. 500, Kastoorchand 1600, Kohinoor 3020 Meyer Sassoon 370, New Great 830, New City 780, Pabani 870, Pearls 1110, Phoenix 850xd. Premier 197/8, Planet 270, Shapurji 335/12, Simplex 730, Standard 2075, Swan 1100xd. Swadeshi 4300, Tata Mill 1220xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 630, B. Burma 500xd. B. Burma N. I. 143/12xd. Bt. Burma Pet 10xd, B. Tramway 105/12, Bt. Steam 235 Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord. 257/8xd. Katni Defd. 1105xd. New India 16, Tata Iron Ord. 63/4, Tata Iron Defd 220, Tata Iron N. Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 185, Tata Oil 5 and Eastern 7/4.

GUARANTEE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Guaranty Survey published monthly by Guaranty Trust Company of New York dated 30th January 1922, reports as follows on "Business and Financial Conditions in the United States".

The attacks of the agricultural bloc in Congress upon the administration of the Federal Reserve System and the effort to obtain by legislation special recognition for the farmer interests in the personnel of the Federal Reserve Board constitute a grave menace to the services of the Federal Reserve System and, in consequence, a menace to the country's welfare. While the proposed legislation in its most dangerous form, that of explicitly requiring the President to appoint a farmer to the Reserve Board, has been modified, the substitute, which has been passed by the Senate and which increases the membership of the Board on the reported understanding that a farmer will receive the appointment, does not disguise the purpose of the agricultural interests to secure special treatment.

While there is validity in the contentions of the farmers that the operation of economic forces at present reacts unfavorably on their position, it is clear that the course now being pursued in Congress will not only fail to alleviate the adverse situation but will render it more complex and difficult of correction. Any attempt to the contravention of economic laws, in this case as regards money and credit in relation to the agricultural interests, to secure the advantage of special interests must inevitably arouse false hopes and delay necessary readjustments in accordance with sound economic principles. Moreover, the placing of a "third" farmer on the governing board of the National Banking system cannot serve the agriculturists as a medium for solving their problems.

The Federal Reserve Board, The Advisory Council of the Board, and numerous spokesmen of banking practice and principles have repeatedly cited in controvertible evidence that the agricultural districts have not been discriminated against in the matter of granting credit. The report of the Congressional Joint Commission of agricultural inquiry remains [illegible]

[illegible] the reserve banks [illegible] necessary to insure [illegible] conditions [illegible] the farmers was [illegible] the fact of seeking the reserve banks in industrial centres for [illegible] accommodation [illegible] to the reserve banks in the agricultural districts in November of each year, when loans were at the peak. In other words, when the reserve banks in the essentially agricultural districts, in consequence of federal and local banks, were exhausting their gold reserves, they were permitted to borrow from the easy to maintain their reserve positions.

From the first week of May, 1920, to the last week of April, 1921, the loans of the federal reserve system to member banks in non agricultural districts increased more than 28 per cent., and loans in semi-agricultural districts remained practically stationary. Loans to member banks in agricultural sections, on the other hand, increased by more than half in the same period. Answer to the criticism that the Federal Reserve Board has authorised or allowed the lending to speculative interests in the Eastern financial centres of funds which should have been used for purposes of agricultural development in the West, need take no other source than a reference to the Federal Reserve Act.

The Federal Reserve Board has no money to lend and is not, itself, engaged in practical banking. The Board is the supervising body of the Reserve Banks, whose governing bodies themselves have the discretion to discount the paper of their member banks, in the West, and South as well as in the East, so long as this paper originates in bona-fide transaction and meets the other requirements as regards maturity, etc., as defined in the Federal Reserve Act.

The most sifinificant feature of the effort to impare the integrity of the Reserve Board is perhaps the fact that it is exemplification of the potentialities of a classes legislative movement. Whereas the farmers seemed to believe that they are achieving "victory," though it in no wise gives them control oer the fundamental factors which underlie the depressed state of their industry, responsible group in Congress, has secured a degree of power and prestige which does not augur well in view of impending legislation. The most objectionable features of the emergency tariff act are the outcome of this influence, which has also been largely responsible for the enactment of an economical unsound tax law, that is constructing business and commercial initiating and from which the farmers as a class suffer fully as much as any other element. Uncurbed, such powerful interests may go to still further lengths with dangerous legislation. (To be continued).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 6th

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in	29.904
Temperature of Air	degrees. 75.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ 68.7
Dew Point	„ 60.1
Relative humidity of Air	„ 0.580
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0
Maximum temperature at Air	82.9
Minimum do do	68.1
General direction of Wind ..	N, ENE, WNW, NNW
Mean velocity of wind ..	miles 14.7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th March, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east of the division. Humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect. The lowest minimum in the division was 37 deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Mainpuri, but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average. Temperature both by day and night is below normal. A minimum of 46 deg. was recorded at Ajmer last night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, and humidity is in defect. Temperature remains below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Day temperature is lower than usual at Ratnagiri; night temperature is generally below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average except at Poona, where it is in slight excess. Temperature is in defect both by day and night. Malegaon recorded a minimum of 50 deg. last night.

General Remarks.—A fresh disturbance from the west has given light to moderate cloud in Baluchistan, the east Punjab and the north of the United Provinces. Skies are also moderately clouded in south-east Madras, where humidity is in slight excess. Temperature [illegible] except in the south of the Peninsula, [illegible] deficiency is greatest in Rajputana [illegible] Gujarat.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for a few showers in the south-east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th March, 1922:—

The western depression is moving into Assam. It has given two inches of rain at Cherrapunji. Light local snow has again fallen in Kashmir. The cold wave has reached Central India East, but high temperatures continue from Orissa to Assam. The fresh western depression is slowly approaching the frontier.

RAILWAY STRIKE NOTICE.

The following is a summary of the letter addressed to us by the Secretary, E. I. Ry. Labour Association, Asansol:—

An Urdu notice dated Dhanbad, the 23th February, has been circulated and presumably it emanates from the Railway authorities (it does not bear any signature) It is stated in the notice that Indians cannot perform the duties of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. What a fallacious argument this is. Is competency of the Indians still to be proved after India has produced men like Lord Sinha, Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, Sir Ali Imam and many others who are in no way inferior to the highest English officials in the country? The notice clearly shews that the Railway Company does not want to see the children of the soil in high position. If the Indians have not distinguished themselves in Railway Service, it is because they are not entrusted with any high office.

[illegible] YEARS FAME [illegible] THE WORLD

Hyderabad, Deccan

Messrs K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS

5, Benares City

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was sought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza. HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARM to the patients.

Yours faithfully

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I. (LONDON), Ex. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan.

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LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys and two girls names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) If you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition: and promise to show the watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply

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London General Supply Assoc'n
71, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
Dept.

NO END TO MY SORROWS.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The Manager of the Leicestershire has forwarded to me the following interview between the representative of that paper and M. Paul Richard. He asks me to publish it and to offer my remarks upon it. I do so not without great hesitation and reluctance, but often a public worker has no choice. He has to overcome reluctance as also hesitation. It was sorrowful for me to have to correct what was an honest but gross misrepresentation of my views about Shantiniketan. There are some things which one holds sacred and which one does not care to discuss in public. The interview that I am now asked to publish adds to my many sorrows. Here is it:—

"Question":—After the last postponement of civil disobedience at Bardoli, the number is increasing among the non-co operationists who do not understand the mind of the Mahatma. What do you think about it?

"Answer":—Everything is easy to understand in the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi if one remembers that his true aim is not what people generally think, but what he has expressed to me a few days ago, saying "I do not work for freedom of India, work for non-violence in the world and that is the difference between me and Mr. Tilak, Mr. Tilak was telling me, 'I would sacrifice even truth for freedom of my country' but I am ready to sacrifice even freedom for the sake of truth". In the light of these words you can understand the reason of the actual postponement of national programme, until the spirit of violence has been shaken everywhere in India; that means probably until the end of the world!

"The mind of Mahatmaji can be expressed in a word—'Non-violence at any cost'; just as the mind of Mrs. Besant and of the moderate party can be expressed by the motto "Law and order at any cost"; and such is also the will of the Government. But the will of the national soul behind and above all is 'At any cost a new Law and a new Order.'

"This will of the new spirit in India, Asia and all over the world is the only one which by any way is sure to triumph.

I had a rare time with M. Paul Richard. We had many happy hours together. could see at once that our views of life were fundamentally different in some respects, but that did not matter in the slightest degree to me. We met each other as distant acquaintances. We parted as the best of friends and though it is now my lot to criticise what M. Paul Richard has said, my regard for his learning, for his humanity and his philosophy remains undiminished. But I cannot help expressing my deep regret that he should have related what was sacred conversation between him and me and that in an attenuated form. He makes me cut a sorry figure in that interview. It is not possible to deny the substance of it, and yet torn from its context and put in the language of M. Paul Richard it makes me look so utterly ridiculous. The Maharasntra party and I are endeavouring to understand each other. We are coming daily nearer. That party would rightly resent any reflection on my part upon the career or the character of one of the greatest of Indians and one who rules that party's hearts as no other man rules the hearts of any other set of men. M. Paul Richard and I were engaged in a deeply religious discourse. I was trying to give to him the fundamentals of my own faith. I was arguing upon the sharp difference that both he and I observed between us, and whilst I was elucidating my point I came upon the differences between the Lokamanya and myself in a reverent spirit. After many a frank chat with the Lokamanya I had come to see that on some vital matters we could never agree. Drawing illustrations from his inexhaustible store of Sanskrit learning, he used to challenge my interpretation of life and frankly and bluntly would say, truth and untruth were only relative terms, but at bottom there was no such thing as truth and untruth just as there was no such thing as life and death. Whilst I could not resist the abstract presentation, I detected a flaw in its application to actual life and I put it before him in all reverence. In my opinion, we never misunderstood each other. At Sinhagad where both he and I were trying to take rest we came closer together. I noticed that he was feerless and sincere in the enunciation of his views and he tried to live up to them. I could discover also the reasons for the marvellous hold he had on millions of his countrymen. I have claimed no superiority for myself I only know that we fundamentally differed, but my respect for him grew with greater contact, and I believe that his affection for me also grew as time went on. The remarks, therefore, that were made to M. Paul Richard were made, I assure the reader, in no disparagement of the character of the illustrious deceased and I hope that the bald presentation of that difference in the interview will not in any way acerbate the members of the great Maharashtra party whose hearty co-operation in the national struggle I value so highly and in order to conciliate whom I go many a mile so long as I have not to sacrifice my principles.

M. Paul Richard's presentation of my views about non-violence is realy a carecature. I have no doubet that he understands me in the manner in which he has represented me. There is undoubtedly a sense in which the statement is true when I say that I hold my religion dearer than my country and that therefore I am a Hindu first and nationalist after. I do not become on that score a less nationalist than the best of them. I simply thereby imply that the interests of my country are identical with those of my religion. Similiarly when I say that I prize my own salvation above everything else, above the salvation of India, it does not mean that my personal salvation requires a sacrince of India's political or any other salvation. But it implies necessarily that the two go together. Just in the same sense I would decline to gain India's freedom at the cost of non-violence, meaning that India will never gain her freedom without non-violence or through violence. That I may be hopelessly wrong in holding the view is another matter, but such is my view and it is daily growing on me. I have so often remarked that whatever may be true of other countries, India's salvation lies only through the path of non-violence. If M. Paul Richard had understood me correctly he would have pacified his interviewer by saying that I believed that India could gain her liberty quickly only through non-violence and that therefore so long as the country accepted my guidance the country would have to be satisfied with my limitations and therefore permit me to guide her so long as the country believed that, as it is circumstanced, it had no means open to her for gaining her end except by non-violence and truth. M. Paul Richard has made the position worse by remarking that if India's freedom depends upon non-violence it will never be attained. It passes comprehension how he could have omitted to take notice of the phenomenal progress made by the country in the direction of freedom. Indeed, I claim that India is substantially free to-day, she has found the way, she is asserting herself, she has thousands of her children—men and women—who have learnt the sovereign virtue of sacrifice without retailation, and it is my certain conviction that if only workers will work out the constructive programme placed before them with industry and honesty, have not a shadow of a doubt that we shall gain all the three ends in no time. I do not for one moment believe that the Congress workers cannot control forces of hooliganism that exist in the country. Only we have not tried wholeheartedly to gain that control.—"Young India."

TROUBLE IN SIKH REGIMENTS

PIONEER'S" INFORMATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD March 5.

The "Pioneer" has received information in regard to the trouble which recently occurred in two regiments with very fine war records at Jullundur. Two men of 14th Sikhs in appearing before their commanding officer wore black puggris although in uniform. Following the disciplinary measures taken to deal with this insubordination, six men committed the same offence and later twenty men deserted. Indian officers of regiment attributed the outbreak to the recent release of certain Sikh prisoners from civil custody. Delinquents were sentenced to imprisonment.

In the 19th Punjabis at the station, a Sikh sepoy insisted on wearing a kirpan of non-regulation length. When arrested, he went on hunger strike and the whole of his company followed suit in sympathy. He was sentenced to imprisonment and the trouble subsided. Shortly afterwards, however, five men appeared on parade in uniform wearing black puggris and refused to remove them. This offence which almost amounted to mutiny was duly punished with imprisonment. The two regiments were both due to go on service overseas and it was while men were taking their short leave before departure that agitators are said to made special efforts to influence them. All is well with the regiments now that they are away from the pernicious influences at work in the Punjab. Information which has come to hand shows wives and families of the famous regiment ordered on active service, petitioned the authorities against the order for despatch of the unit. It was not because they did not want men to do their duty but simply because they knew oppression and terrorism would probably be their lot while their protectors were away on service for the Raj.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The folowing is the half-yearly Budget Estimate (Jan., 1922, to end of June, 1922) of the Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

I.—OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Assistant Secretary at Rs. 75—450.
1. Accountant at Rs. 60—360.
1. Peon at Rs. 25—150.

Office Rent at Rs. 75—450.
Publicity and propaganda, Rs. 500.
Equipment, Stationery, Printing, etc., Rs. 500.
Total Rs. 2,410.

II.—SWADESHI DEPARTMENT.

1. Manager for Charkha Depots, Weaving School and Workshop at Rs. 60—360.

A.—CHARKHA DEPOTS.

3. Salesmen for two depots, Rs. 800.

Rent for both depots at Rs. 50 each Rs. 600.
Working Capital, Rs. 1,250; Total Rs. 2,650.

B.—WEAVING WORKSHOP AND SCHOOL.

1. Weaving master at Rs. 100—600.
5. Weavers at Rs. 50—1,500.
5. Women for Cabbin filling, etc., Rs. 660.

Workshop Rent at Rs. 70—420.
Miscellaneous Rs. 100; Total Rs. 3,280;
Grand Total Rs. 8,700.

The following is a summary of the report of the Weaving Workshop and Weaving School conducted by the Girgaum D. Congress Committee during last three months. The Weaving School was started in the month of October at the premises of the Congress Committee, Sandhurst Road. Very few availed themselves of this school as it was soon removed to Grant Road. The paucity of expert weavers of handspun yarn particularly, warping difficulty as well as the limited space alloted to the Workshop, only three looms could be worked and so the production was far from satisfactory. We hope to bring the whole school and workshop on sound and efficient lines in very near future.

The Governor of the Punjab accompanied by the Minister for Agriculture arrived at Lyallpur and attended the horse fair on the 14th inst. At an informal Darbar in the forenoon His Excellency presented Sanads and awards to prize-winners. In the evening after witnessing sports and distributing prizes the Governor left for Lahore. (A. P.)

A cricket match played between St. John's School and the Friends Union Club at Agra College ground on the 27th, 28th ultimo and 1st instant, resulted in a win for the latter by 7 runs.

BANGALORE MOSQUE AFFAIR.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 4.

The complaint against 17 Khilafatists came before the Cantonment District Magistrate for hearing this afternoon when 4 witnesses for the complainants were examined in respect of the alleged troubles in the Jumma Masjid during Friday prayers as part of the social boycott programme against loyal Moslems. The pleader for the loyalists endeavoured best to prove that the late Kazi enterusted the care of the Masjid to his clients producing the bunch of keys and that they had every right to perform religious functions there while Mr. Lubeck for the Khilafatists submitted that the latter were the sole trustees of the Masjid and its property and that none could question their right, producing three keys which open the main gate, stores, holy carpet and the koran chamber. His Worship at this stage directed that neither party should congregate at the mosque pending the final orders and postponed further hearing to Saturday next.

ALLEGED BOGUS ORPHANAGE

A DELHI SENSATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Delhi has been much agitated over a peculiar mystery which is being gradually unravelled. A house has been discovered where a bogus orphanage was set up by some persons reported to be connected with or in the pay of the C.I.D. There, some Hindu and Mohammadan boys of tender age after being kidnapped from different and distant places were lodged and were made to go out daily for collecting funds for the Orphanage at Railway stations and in the streets. The President of this so called Orphanage is reported to be a Hindu, while a Moulvi Sahib is the Manager, with some other Hindu and Mohammadan Office-bearers. This entente was hatching a huge conspiracy of creating discord amongst Hindus and Mohammadans. Their nefarious work consisted in cutting off the tuffs of hair of Hindu boys and converting them to Mohammadanism by giving them Muslim names, while Muslim boys were converted to Hinduism receiving Hindu names. A few young enthusiastic workers suddenly paid a visit to this orphanage and cornered the whole establishment and took the boys under their protection, the boys terror—stricken and complained of mal-treatment by these brutes. The people in the neighbourhood had become sick of hearing the moans and cries of these poor mites and were about to take drastic action, when the Congress people pounced on it. About 23 boys who were Hindus were at once removed to Arya Samaj orphanage while, the 7 or 9 Muslim boys were sent to a Muslim orphanage. The Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a committee thoroughly to investigate this affair and to submit a report forthwith. The result is awaited with great interest.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur this week gave a grand Ball in celebration of the marriage of his son the heir-apparent when, Sir Harcourt Butler and a goodly company of U. P. Civilians graced the occasion and had a regular surfeit of eating and drinking. Sir Harcourt Butler is reviving the old and dying memories of the once famous Court of Oudh. His Excellency may find hard to return home. The present progeny of the famous Barons of Oudh may acclaim him as their rightful "Nawab" in the exercise of their right of self-determination like the choice of people of Iraq in case of Faisal. Mr. Stubbs, the Civilian Distriot Magistrate of Bareilly, who was reported to be injured seriously in the recent *fracas* was also present.

EFFECT OF SIR R. WATSON SMYTH'S SPEECH.

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, Mar. 5.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, member of India Council now in Calcutta, writing in a letter to the Press to-day says the recent speech of Sir Robert Watson-Smyth at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is bound to give a fresh impetus to forces behind the non-co-operation movement and start it on a course of renewed activty. The Englishman in India may, if he likes still, walk in the way of his ancestors—the merchant adventurers of 17th and 18th centuries. But then, he must be content to go alone and apart from the Indian who gave his life and treasure to protect the liberties of England at a critical moment, and who wants to work in a spirit of that freedom which he helped to save. The result, as more thoughtful and observant countrymen of Sir Robert Watson-Smyth must realise, will be that all Indians, whatever their views and whatever the cost and suffering, must range themselves on one side and the rupture between the two communities will be bitter and lasting. They must also realise that there can be no reversion to 17th century for the Indian masses has awakened to a sense of their power and dignity and there is no prophet to-day at whose bidding the sun will go back on his course.

The Secretary of the Hindustani Mercantile Association, Delhi wires under date March 3, that the Managing Committee of the Association at a meeting passed resolutions drawing the attention of the members of the Indian Legislatures to the effect that the proposed increase in duty on machinery along with iron, steel, etc., the increase in cotton countervailing excise duty, the increase in salt duty and the increase in duty on the importation of many other articles would be economically injurious to the country.

INDIA'S RAW MATERIALS.

MR SUBEDAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Manu Subedar in the course of his written statement before the Fiscal Commission says:—

The serious questions to be considered when establishing high protective tariffs in India are to what extent imported articles are used by industries as such. Here also there is a principle of discrimination. There are imported articles like machine tools etc., which enter into the capital account of an enterprise. There are others which supply raw material and stores. It is very desirable that all these articles should ultimately come to be manufactured in India, and it is nor for us to foresee that large measure of industrial advancement when this country will again sit down and consider whether the time has not come for concentrating on certain industries more of the available labour and capital of the country and profitably importing from other countries certain articles. This is the stage in which Japan, the United States and Germany are finding themselves at present. India will, however, take a long time to reach that stage. All that need be considered therefore is whether the internal production of those articles of which industries themselves are large consumers should be encouraged by subsidies, or whether rebates and drawbacks should be given to imported articles when it is proved that they are used for industrial purposes. The exact line of demarcation must, however, be left to a permanent Commission, the establishment of which is suggested in answer to question 29. To leave machinery free is to retard the establishment of the manufacture of machinery in this country permanently. This is the main reason why te manufacture of textile machinery, in particular of looms, has never been undertaken in India.

The other consideration in establishing protection is the question of internal adjustment. What are known as handicrafts come into question here, and in this connection it may be mentined that under free trade or quasi free trade policy, as at present, the handicrafts stand equally exposed. Their survival is at present altogether dependent upon their ability to compete on economic lines. If it is desirable that the stress of competition should not be felt all of a sudden so as to involve the wear and tear and the readjustment, the facilities granted at present by Co-operative Credit Societies should be supplemented by a system of subsidy on a graduated scale so as to disappear in a period of ten years. Even here the permanent Commission would discriminate between hand effort of an artistic and elegant character and the production by hand labour of articles of a rough and course character. In the latter case the gradual extinction of hand labour is not likely to prove a national disadvantage.

INDIA'S RAW MATERIALS.

Apart from these two considerations it is my conviction that India has got practically every raw material that can be desired for all her normal requirements. I cannot think of any specific article which she must in the long run continue to import from abroad unless for the sake of logical completeness one mentions such things as the skins of Polar bears, whale bones, larger diamonds and silver in excess of the Indian production. I would, therefore, suggest heavy protective duties on all manufactured articles imported into India. I anticipate as the effect thereof that there will be

(a) reduced consumption of imported goods,
(b) a favourable balance of trade,
(c) easier money rates,
(d) a large revenue received by the State,
(e) exceptionally stout and persistent effort of industrialists to extend existing Works everywhere in India and to establish new Works.

With regard to (e) in order to secure the result I anticipate that the Government have in the meanwhile, apart from the protective tariff, taken necessary steps for

(A) re-organization of the Industries Department on national lines,

(B) readjustment of railway rates and specific adjustment for special rates on the application of any industrialists who have made out the claim to the satisfaction of the Department,

(C) Standing Rule that purchases on Governmnet account in all Departments including the Railways must take place in India by a Stores Department controlled by Indians in such a way that even if the prices paid are up to fifty per cent. in excess of the prices that may be quoted by any foreign supplier purchases will have to be made in India,

(D) special reserch and investigation,

(E) the establishment of Pioneer Factories by the Government in all lines in which private enterprise is not forthcoming after due advertisement. (Ref. para 205-6 and 208-9 of the Report of Indian Industries Commission).

(F) the carrying out of the recommendations of the Industries Commission.

TARIFF POLICY OF INDIA.

MR. SUBEDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Subedar, in the course of his statement before the Fiscal Commissioner said:—

I shall now answer briefly the questions of the questionaire Nos. 1 to 8:—I favour a policy of protection for India. In deciding the financial system suitable to the country many considerations have to be taken into account. Every state must raise the revenue but in such a way that the cost of collection should be kept down as low as possible, that the interference with private enterprise and activity of the people of the country should be interfered as little as possible and should be favoured, promoted and facilitated consistent with the raising of the revenue necessary for the State. The use of customs tariff for raising revenue has in this way been made by those who administer the finances of almost every country in the world, and its use in India is bound to continue for a long time. Nor is there anything definitely to be objected to against such use except the danger of smuggling where the tariffs are high and the avoidance of direct realisation by the consumer of the levy by the State since the duties raised by the customs enter into and are amalgamated with the price of the article. Tariffs are therefore to be imposed, but not merely for revenue purposes. A revenue tariff can be protective and a protective tariff can yield revenue. Considering the numerous forces, which govern the working of industry and which affect the economic life of people, the exact intentions of those who levy tariff are not always carried out. Nor is the effect always uniform in all directions or in all sections or in the case of all articles. The existing tariff system of India could be said to have little effect on the industries of India since the tariff is levied on all articles, only a few of which is attempted to produce in India. In order to produce these few articles very many forces had to be got over in which the small rate of revenue tariff levied indiscriminately had little effect considering the generally unsympathetic attitude of the Government towards the industrial efforts of Indians referred to in the first part of the evidance. Nor can any one prognosticate any improvement in Indian industries from the continuance of the indiscriminate levy for the purpose of revenue accompanied in case of textile industry by an excise duty, which is euphemistically the "tariff policy" of India. The proof of this cruel neglect of Indian efforts is to be found in the imposition of the excise duty. It is understood that the manufacturers in India are paying towards the finances of the country by way of income tax, super tax stamp duties and in the consumption of various articles which are indirectly and directly taxed,—not to mention land revenue in so far as it is in excess of rent towards which the manufacturers of this country are also contributing. If the object of the excise is therefore to tax the manufacturers of India, it merely acts like a boomerang cutting the source of production. If the the object, on the other hand, is to tax the consumers of the duty produced in this way, there too the method and manner of taxing is to be deprecated on economic grounds. If the object, on the other hand, is to favour foreign manufacturers under the guise of pseudo-economic theory as has been, in my opinion, the object of the Government of India in levying the excise on cotton goods, then it is hoped that this Commission will condemn it both in theory and in practice.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

Another excelent company made their appearance at the Excelsior Theatre this week namely Chefalo and Palermo two clever magicians, and illusionists ranking undoubtedly amongst the foremost in the world of magic art. During the past few months we have had the opportunity of witnessing various kinds of performances by different members of this mysterious profession, in fact for some considerable time past there appears to have been in evidence quite an epidemic in Bombay of the arts of producing live stock ad lib as well as the usual floral decorations, to say nothing of all the other various odds and ends listed in the modern magicians inventory. As a matter of fact we have had continually in mind the great popularity of the perfomance presented by our touring illusionists of the East amongst mixed communities in Bombay, which we think would almost warrant, one place of amusement to be devoted entirely to staging productions of this kind repeatedly from week to week. Certainly we see no reason why such a departure should not prove to be a big success as we have often remarked, there is one Theatre in Bombay, and there appears to be room for another run on the same lines as St. Georges Hall, Landon, and for the special purpose of presenting the class of entertainment, already referred to.

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The programme presented by Chefals and Palermo at the Excelsior Theatre during the week can be said to have been the best of it's kind yet seen within the precinects of this popular place of amusement Signor Chefalo is unquestionably a great showman as well as an illusionist. Chefalos idea of embodying a sense of humour into each particle so to speak of his performance, is one of the principal features which go towards making, his show the success it is. Chefalo's palming is very clever. His staging of the various illusions picturesque. Perhaps the most laughable part of the performance was Chefalo's unique electrical effects. These we might add for the benefit of those who have not seen the show are to be obtained gratis. Any member of the audience desiring a few mild electrical shocks at this afternoon's matinee performance are at liberty to apply from the auditorium.

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Singnorina Palermo's representation of "The Garden of Mystery" is another artistic number which called forth continuous applause Palerso's costumes, really wonderful gowns, which she appeared in during this act must have made a special appeal to the women folk in the audience. Signorina Palermo changed her robe over a dozen times.

During the progress of this artistic "Garden of Mystery" scene we were entertained also by Miss Dot Faye, a wonderful little toe dancer and Signor Chefalo, who succeeded in mystifying his audience this time with his set of magic rings. Chefalo's ring act was quite the best item on the programme.

The trio, Anna El-Tour, Leo Podolsky, and Vera Mirova who figure in to-day's matinee are well-known in the musical world and their visit to Bombay should prove a very welcome attraction.

In Miss Vera Mirova we have a dancer of the Russian school. Leo Podolsky is a pianist of considerbale ability, and Miss Anna El-Tour the gifted singer is already well-known in musical circles. Two special matinee performances have been arranged for next week.

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At the cinemas good and varied programmes have been provided for the week. The West-End Cinema are showing to-night and during the week a photoplay entitled "Marriage" This should be of much interest to all.

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The Management of the Cinema Precious present "The Triflers" an excellent film by all accounts.

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At the Cinema Magistic we have the popular serial "Vanishing Trails" featuring Mary Anderson and Franklyn Farnum being shown.

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At the "Star Cinema" The Invisible Ray" continues to occupy everyones attention. This serial is undoubtedly one of the best of its kind. Another item on the programme is a performance by the Ishug Der Desai Chinese acrobatic troupe.

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The Excelsior Cinema are showing "The American Way" featuring Dorothy Green and Arthur Ashley.

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The Empire Cinema present another Mary Pickford film. "The Little Princess." The Pathe Gazette is being shown as usual.

The popular serial "The Sky Ranger" is continuing at the Imperial, and other excellent film numbers are to be found at the Globe and Venus Cinemas.

URDU PRESS COMMENTS.

SIR THEODORE MORISON AND THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The "Hamdum" of Lucknow deals at length with Sir Theodore's article in the "London Times" on the Turkish question and concludes it, with the following remarks:—"In this connection Sir Theodore writes that so long as the Treaty of Sevres was not ratified, the Moderate Muslims leaders were certain that an unjust and offending policy will not be adopted in the case of Turkey. But when the terms of this Treaty were published they became quite convinced along with the other members of their community that Britain was hostile to Islam. But there is hope left yet for befriending the Muslims, A conference is to be convened a second time for the consideration and settlement of the Turkish question and in it opportunity will be taken for the revision of the terms of the Treaty in a manner so as to suit and meet with Muslim demands. A London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" stated a few days ago that at a special meeting of the British ministers it was stated that under any circumstances peace must be made with the Turks and that Britain should abstain from assisting the Greeks. We sincerely wish that the correspondent's statement may come to be true. After the Franco-Angora Agreement it appears to be very probable.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND MUSLIM SENTIMENT.

The "Mugbir-i-Deccan" an old organ of Madras, in reviewing the statement of Lord Northcliffe on Muslim unrest in India in its two leading articles states in unmistakeable terms that it will be next to foolishness to sit with folded hands, and do nothing in the matter of appeasing Muslim feelings. Quoting from the speeches of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul which he made when Sir Henry Dobbs went to take leave of him, the "Mugbir" forcibly says that if peace is desired in India, the only effective steps to secure it will be to comply with our demands fully in regard to the Turkish problem. The paper disagrees with the views of Lord Northcliffe which His Lordship says have been formulated after consultation with the Moderate leaders of the community. It clearly states that nothing short of the restoration of complete sovereignty over all our sacred places and Turkish control over the Dardanelles, etc., will satisfy Indian Muslims, and it will be the height of folly to ignore Muslim public feelings and treat the question with supreme indifference as appears to be the case from Reuter's telegrams so far received. It is of opinion that the matter brooks no more delay and every precaution necessary should be adopted so as not to render the situation in India more and more serious. There can be no more striking proof of Muslim dissatisfaction than the present attitude of the Musalmans which shows beyond doubt that the ill-feeling has penetrated the weaker sex!

ANGORA FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, acknowledges receipt of donations from the public for Angora relief. The following are sums Rs. 50 and upwards that were received at the head office from the 23rd February to 4th instant:—

Ismail B. Khan, Rs. 111; B. Khan and Co., Rs. 101; Ahmad Latif, Rs. 525; Mohd. Shabuddin, Rs. 51; H. Ismail H. Ahmad, Rs. 101-4; Mohamed Abbas Khan Peshawar, Rs. 500; Mohamed Abbas Khan Peshwar, Rs. 500; Collection of Jamipur, Rs. 200; Mohamed Ismail Ali Sahab Jorahat, Rs. 50; Josob Ahmad Sadri Bazar, Mandvi Post Office, Rs. 100; Haji Umer Nathu Bazar Mandvi Post Office, Rs. 100; Mohamed Hosain Mandvi Post Office, Rs. 100; Kazim Raza Sidiqi, Lucknow, Rs. 168-9-4; Abdul Hamid Khan, Aurangabad, Rs. 190; Privincial Khilfat Committee Panjab Lahore, Rs. 69,819-12-6; Mussalmans of Kithor, Rs. 700; Mohamed Abdullah Delhi, Rs. 600; Provincial Khilafat Commitee of Agra Meerut, Rs. 40,000; Khilafat Commitee Petland Baroda State, Rs. 500; Provincial Khilafat Committee Bengal, Calcutta, Rs. 10,000; Rashid Ahmad Khan Hamirpur, Rs. 150; Khilafat Committee Madras, Rs. 500; Muslim Association of Negapatam, Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee Bankwa Dist. Kathiawar, Rs. 1,150; Indoor Collection, Rs. 100; Hindus and Muslims of Proddutor Dist. Cuddapah, Rs. 175; Mutiullah Sab, Gujranwala, Rs. 185; Khiltfat Committee Kathor, Rs. 2,400; Faiz Mohamed Khan Sahab Rais Islamnagar Dt. Shartnpur, Rs. 100; Musalmans of Islamnager thro. Faizmohamed Khan Sb., Rs. 200; By cheque from Surat donors name yet known, Rs. 7,140; Khilafat Committee for Khilafat Fund, Rs. 1,950; Musalmans of Denu, Rs. 170; Maula Bux, Indore, Rs. 60; Khilafat Committee Bilaspore, Rs. 50; Khilafit Committee Ayyampet Dt. Tanjore, Rs. 2,000; Khilafat Committee Pilibhit, Rs. 700; Khilafat Committee Chaupra, Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee Berar, Rs. 11,000; Khilafat Committee Delhi, Rs. 1,000; Khiltfat Committee Lucknow Ladies, Rs. 906-1-3; Khilafat Committee Shahgani, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee Azamgarh, Rs. 18,500; Khilafat Committee Mau Azamgarh, Rs. 5,500; Khilafat Committee Buxer, Rs. 60-1-9.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The representative of the above Fund at 123, Meadows St., Bombay, acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Rs. 401; Bai Avabai Jamshetji Framji, Rs. 100; A litigant in 3rd Presy. Magte's Court, thro' Mr. G. R. Khairtj, Rs. 50; Mr. Shamkerlal Manishanker Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Mr. Rustomji Dinshawji Gandhi, Ahmedabad, Rs. 5; Mr. N. Mustafi, Amroti, Rs. 5.

Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—Mr. Khushiram Asudamal, Rs. 100; A Sympathiser, Rs. 100; A Sympathiser, Rs. 75; Mr. Dullabhji Simchand, Rs. 50; An Indian, Rs. 26; Gokhale Education Society's Schools Boys' Co-operative Stores, Rs. 20; Gujrati Friends, Rs. 13-6; Mr. Yeshwantrao B. Bhide, Rs. 10; Mr. C. D. Ravi, Ahmedtbad, Rs. 5.

Through Mr. D. S. Kaikini, Karwar:—Dr. Ramchakar, Rs. 15; Mr. Vincent da Costa, Rs. 8; Mr. N. C. Saldanha, Rs. 5; Mr. D. S. Shirali, Rs. 5; Mr. S. R. Haldipurkar, Rs. 5; Mr. A. R. Sabnis, Rs. 5; Mr. N. V. Wagle, Rs. 5; Mr. M. R. Gandbhir, Rs. 5; Mr. S. S. Nagarkatee, Rs. 5; Mr. B. K. Nadkarni, Rs. 5; Mr. M. G. Kamtakar, Rs. 3; Mr. V. B. Borkar, Rs. 3; Mr. M. S. Chandavarkar, Re. 1; Total Rs. 1,949-6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld. Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 5 p.m.

Mr. Bomanji's lecture on "The Present Budget," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Dr. Atal's lecture on Venereal Diseases, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 8-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Inspection of the Back Bay Reclamation Works, on the Kennedy Sea-Face, 8-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 9.

The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ld. Genl., Meeting, 15 Dongally Road, Ballard Estate, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 11.

The s.s. "Karmala" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Kaisar-I-Hind with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Madras office intimates both Colombo wires are right.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs writes:—The Madras Office intimates that both wires to Colombo are interrupted.

BAND AT MARY GYMKHANA.

The Arcadian Band will play at the Prineess Victoria Mary Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. Vincent Nunes, at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

RECLAMATION INSPECTION.

An inspection of the Back Bay Reclamation works will be made on the Kennedy Sea Face at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday). The party will meet at the site of the old Chowpatty Level Crossing, Queen's Road.

"THE PRESENT BUDGET."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. Bomanji will speak on "The Present Budget" and Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Dr. W. G. Fords and Mr. R. B. Boheram both occupying separate flats on the second floor of Khatau Mansion, Cooperage, reported to the Police on Saturday last that during the previous night some one entered their flats and committed theft of wearing apparel and jewellery valued at Rs. 925 and Rs. 995, respectively, from their premises.

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. when Dr. M. Atal, M.B., C.H.B. (Edin) will deliver a lecture on "Venereal Diseases and their effects on the individual and the Society" Dr. Erulkar M.D. (England) will preside.

"ASURI LALASA."

Mr. B. V. Warerkar writes:—

"My attention has been drawn to a para on the play called "Asuri Lalasa" appearing in your issue of the 4th instant. In that paragraph the authors name is given as Mr. Varerkar. This is not correct. I have absolutely nothing to do with the play "Asuri Lalasa." As far as my information goes, the author is Mr. Pendharkar. I am not directly or indirectly connected with that play at all."

G. I. P. RY. STAFF UNION.

A mass meeting of all the Staff of the G. I. P. Railway of Headquarters as well as Districts will be held on the 14th inst. at 2 p.m. at Dadar in the tent of Shellars' Royal Circus to consider the Agent's letter regarding recognition of the Union, adoption of State Railway Leave Rules, Time-Scale of Pay, Duty-Hours, etc.

After the meeting, the Proprietor of the Circus will give a benefit performance for the Union. All the staff are therefore cordially invited to attend.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (the 7th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office, Jariwalla mansion, Sandhurst Road. All old members of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee are hereby requested to pay their membership fees of Rs. 0-4-0 (four annas) for the year 1922, in the Committee's Office, Jariwalla mansion, Sandhurst Road, and renew their membership. The office time is from 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and 5 to 8 in the evening except on Friday.

PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The second annual social meeting of the Women's Council was held at the Willingdon Sports Clubs on Thursday. Considerably over two hundred members of all communities were there. They greatly enjoyed a programme of music and recitations contributed by Mesdames Acwarth and Flanders and the Mis Wadia and Kama.

On behalf of the Council, Lady Frecland presented Miss Johnson with a gold necklace as a token of its warm appreciation of the unflagging zeal with which she had worked for the Women's Branch and latterly for the Women's Council.

The proceedings were quite informal throughout. The keenness and good comradeship of all present augured well for the future work of the Council.

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RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Rashtriya Shala, (Princes Street) has begun its annual examinations from Monday the 6th instant.

The new terms will begin from the 1st of Chaitra Samvat 1978 (the 29th instant). In accordance with the mandate of the Congress, the programme of studies suspended in August last in favour of spinning and Swadesi has now been resumed and full literary education will be imparted from 11-30 to 5. The special features are: Teaching of all subjects through the vernacular, Indian system of Accounts, commercial geography, study of the Gita, music history on approved lines and Hindi. The currihum and list of text books are available in the office. Those seeking admission should apply early, i.e., on or before the 25th March 1922, as only a limited number can be admitted owing to want of space.

I. E. SOCIETY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual social gathering of the Indian Education Society's Girls High School came off on Sunday last morning hours were spent in sports. After dinner in the noon, the girls had interesting indoor games and singing. The last item of the gathering was the prize distribution to girls by Mrs. Dhanakuwarbai Thakurdas and address by the Hon. Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

There was a small beautiful stage specially erected for some dialogues. The proceedings began with the singing of a prayer by girls. Mr. P. Thakurdas was voted to the chair. The Principal Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, briefly narrated the account of the Girls' High School. The School has on its roll 90 girls. It owed its very existence to the private charity of several donors. Education is imparted on broad sound lines with due attention to all departments of knowledge. The generous help had been coming in; but as the needs of the Society were far more he hoped the generous public would come forward with their donation. Mrs. Dhanakunvarbai Thakurdas then distributed prizes to girls who were successful in games.

Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas, said the cause of education was dear to him and eulogised Mr. Kale and his friends for their untiring energy and self-sacrificing spirit. He said the spread of education was a necessity and this was all the more true in the case of girls' education.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE-CONFERENCE.

The above conference will be held in Bombay under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Tata Sons Workmen's Institutes of the Social Service League, Bombay on the 3rd 4th and 5th proximo. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee Secretary to the Government of India Department of Industries will preside. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla of the Tata Sons Ltd. is the Chairman of the Reception Committee, which invites all the Welfare Centres throughout India to send in their delegates and to take part in the Conference, and also other persons or institutes interested in Labour Welfare and Government Departments of Industries.

A list of the subjects on which papers are to be invited has been prepared and it can be had from the Secretary, All-India Welfare-work Conference.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Poona, on Sunday the 19th instant, at 8 a.m., and at 3 p.m. in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, for considering the new constitution and rules of the committee, and to settle about the Provincial Conference. In this meeting rules for the election to the All-India Congress Committee, rules regarding the election of Delegates to the Congress and rules about the conferences are to be prepared, and also the number of delegates for each district is to be fixed. As the meeting is very important, all members are requested to attend.

CO-OPERATION IN PANCH MAHALS.

The first District Co-operative Conference for the Panch Mahals was held on the 26th ultimo at Kanjri, when Mr. C. A. Beyts, Collector of the District, presided. Over 200 representatives of different societies being present.

The President in his opening speech dwelt on the value of Co-operation and related some of his own experiences in England. He asked the Conference to consider if it would be practicable to start joint co-operative stores and sale on the lines of the Wheat Elevators existing in some parts of the Punjab. He kindly offered to give all the assistance he could in furthering the cause of Co-operation in the District.

Rao Saheb Manvantrai, Desai District Honorary Organizer, then read a report showing the progess which the Co-operative Movement had made in the District. It appeared from this that the number of societies in the District now exceed 50. When compared with some of the other districts, in Gujarat the progress made was rather slow, especially as all the societies which have been registered so far were credit societies and no non-credit society had so far been organized.

Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji, Divisional Honorary Organizer, then made a speech dealing with the aims and objects of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.

NEWSPAPERS AND CINEMA ADVERTISEMENTS.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Cinema and Theatres Trade Association was held at the Precious Cinema on the 2nd March, Mr. Chunilal Munim, the President of the Association, presiding.

Mr. Nesservanji Engineer was called upon to initiate discussion on the attitude of the various newspapers of Bombay on the question of the Entertainments Tax recently proposed in, and rejected by the Bombay Legislative Council.

He said that just as at their last meeting they had pronounced their best thanks to the parties who had championed their cause and protected their interest, they must now consider what steps they should take as regards the attitude of the newspapers that had supported the measure to the imminent detriment of their trade. In particular, he mentioned the attitude of the *Advocate of India*, which paper, he said, must be boycotted" by the trade as a fitting response to its attitude. Their boycott, he said, must be one of complete stoppage of their advertisements, for they could be expected to continue dealing with papers that had a large constituency in the "entertainments" trade and that, yet, did not care to study their interest. Mr. Engineer confessed that it was not wrong for a paper to advocate the proposals or views of Government on a given subject, but, said he, it was unthinkable and not just for the paper he was speaking about to have commented on the Entertainments Tax in the way it had, without having cared to study the subject namely, the entertainments trade, that it was calculated to affect.

Mr. Ramdas Kalyandas said that they should all feel very keen on the subject. The editorial comments, he said, which Mr. Nesservanji had read out to them should not be allowed to stand unchallenged, for it all went in the direction of harming the trade without justification. He, however, did not agree with the "boycott" suggested by Mr. Engineer, but thought that a warning ought to be sent to that paper.

Messrs. Abdeally and Lotia joined in the indignation of the previous speakers, and said they certainly did not have their relation as advertisers on a large scale with the papers and yet have to suffer from the unfair and ill-informed attitude of papers like the *Advocate*. They also thought that a warning was a course preferable to a boycott at that stage.

Mr. Jehangir Aderji, while fully concurring with the previous speakers, wanted to know how far the Association was prepared to go in their policy of "boycott" of erring papers in the matter of their advertisements, that were found to indulging in hostile attitude towards their interests, and, also, if there was any member in the Association who would not implicitly carry out the boycott policy, if resolved on.

Mr. James Mac Grath, who followed, wholeheartedly agreed that extreme steps be taken in the matter with a view to manifest their protest against such writings as the editorial in the *Advocate*. It was absolutely misguided and calculated to harm their agitation against any taxation on "Entertainments" in the future. Mr. Mac Grath, however, did not think that boycott of the *Advocate* should be resorted to as an extreme step, if there was another way to deal with the matter effectively. Warning, he thought, was not a bad suggestion with which he fully agreed.

Mr. Chunilal agreeing with the previous speakers, believed that they had a natural right to meet hostile criticism of their trade from whatever quarters it was expressed. He hoped that when their discussion on Mr. Nesservanji's motion was published, the papers that had supported the Entertainments Bill, including the *Advocate*, would see the wisdom of revising their ill-informed notions. The Association in his opinion should do its best do its best to obtain sympathy and support from all sides as they firmly believed their attitude against the taxation was a just one.

Mr. Rustom Broacha said he fully sympathised with the spirit of the motion before the Association and their just feeling of indignation against the *Advocate*, but he thought no boycott was timely or logical that was not resorted to only after all other normal means had failed.

The motion was withdrawn and the Secretary was requested to deal with the subject matter officially.

Mr. Abdeally then introduced the subject of "Cinema and Theatres Advertisements in Newspapers" for discussion. The subject was unanimously believed by the members as of great interest to themselves and a lively discussion followed. The general trend of opinion was that the members of the Cinema and Theatres trade were hitherto spending overmuch after their newspaper advertisements, and therefore it was thought desirable that the entire question be considered in all its aspects with a view to take *bona-fide* action.

For this reason further discussion on Mr. Abdeally's remarks was adjourned to the next meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE REPORT

The following excerpts are culled from the Bombay Police Report, submitted by the Director of Information:—

"In the Police Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways for the year 1920, the Acting Inspector-General of Police states that the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year has decreased by 4,350 when compared with figures for the same for the previous year separately, while the number of crimes against the Indian Penal Code has declined by 5,138 cases; those of class VI. increased by 108.

"As compared with the figures for 1919 serious crime shows a substantial decrease both in the aggregate and as regards serious offences against property, viz., dacoities, robberies, house-breaking and thefts. The number of serious offences against the person, however was the highest recorded during the last five years.

"Political unrest has imposed an extra burden of work and responsibility on the already overworked Police."

The total cost of Police for the year 1920-21 amounted to Rs. 1,24,40,788 against Rs. 99,96,937 in 1919-20. The increase was mainly due to the revised rates of pay to the subordinate staff. The average cost per policeman to Rs. 469-11 allowing for the fullest strength of the force for the Presidency. The Das one policeman to 5.15 square miles, 2-45 railway miles, 729 persons and 1.54 congnizable crime investigated.

"As stated in the last report, the recurrence of industrial strikes has become a prominent feature of police administration, and the cause of much anxiety and hard work when the workmen are out. During the year under report, military aid had to be invoked in connection with four strikes while in the case of many others, police detachments had to be drafted from other districts.

"The Police Training School at Nasik was reopened in July, 1919; but the very urgent need for the establishment of a Detective Training College remains unsupplied.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will give place to the following in your esteemed journals.

In spite of the 'Reforms,' the immortal and the incorrigible Notified Area Committees have not yet been 'reformed' and purged of their unconstitutional methods, and arbitrary conduct! The pity of it is that many of the members in whom the public had placed implicit confidence by electing them to the Committees sometime ago, for the purpose of guarding their interests, have begun to prove themselves unworthy of that trust. They are only gradually walking into the footsteps of the 'sundried' burocrats! Take the case of the Malad N. A. C. for instance.

To-day, a meeting of the N. A. C. (Malad), was held in the waiting room of that station, as usual, with a view to revise the assessment in order to replenish the treasury of the N. A. C.! No notice of this meeting was given to the members, I, being one of them. The assessment has been arbitrarily doubled, trebled and even quadrupled in some cases by one or two members of the committee who have quixotic notions of justice and fairness. They believe themselves to be Justice incarnate! Their word is law! All appeals to reason and law are useless before them. I requested the Chairman, Mr. Fleming, to take down my note of dissent before proceeding with the work of merely confirming the revised figures, but he refused to do so. Hence I had to leave the meeting. What I had to say it this:—

(1) In the face of the Rent Act, there is no reason to believe that the landlords receive two, three or four times as much rent, now, as they used to do, before. Therefore, the increase over the last year's assessment to such an alarming extent is preposterous.

(2) In the case of those houses wherein the landlords themselves reside, the assessment should remain the same.

(3) In those cases where the committee have reason to believe that the landlord has received more rent, they may send for a return of the actual rent received by him, and such a landlord may be assessed accordingly.

(4) The property of a millionaire should not be assessed at a much higher figure than before simply because he is a millionaire, and "his bungalow is a palace"!

(5) With a view to replenish the treasury of the N. A. C., other fairer means should be adopted, and strict economy should be resorted to.

It is the bounden duty of those persons who have thus suffered at the hands of the N. A. C., to take steps to get the assessment, further, revised by the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, within a fortnight from the date of the final decision of the Committee in respect thereof. They may also file a suit in the H. C. for a declaration that the N. A. C. has no power to increase the assessment in such an arbitrary manner.—Yours, etc.

MADHAVPRASAD NANURAMJI PANDIT.

Malad, 6th March.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO MURDERS BY A COBBLER.

Emperor.

vs.

1. Tulsiram Bhamboo.

and

2. Bhamboo Sambhu.

(Before Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

The two accused in the case are mochis by caste. The first accused aged 22 is the son of accused No. 22 The first accused was charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C. with the offence of murder for causing the death of two persons, named Krishna and Ramji, on 27th Nov. 1921. The second accused was charged with abetment of the said offences.

Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. R. B. Vellani defended the first accused.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin defended the second accused.

Briefly, the facts alleged by the Prosecution, were that on the 27th of November 1921, at the back of a chawl on Elphinstone Road a betrothal ceremony of a "mochi" girl was taking place. The accused and the deceased were "mochis" by caste and they lived in that chawl. At about 7-30 p.m. on that day a quarrel, arose between accused No. 2. and Ramji over the distribution of cocoanuts. In this quarrel accused 1 and 2 and Ramji and his brother Krishna took part. From the back portion of the chawl, all came to the front on the foot-path. They were exchanging abuses when they were separated by their womenfolk. All separated. A little while after the women began to exchange abuses from their rooms, when accused 1 and 2 came out of their rooms and went to the room of Krishna and dragged out his wife. Krishna, who was at that time with his brother, Ramji in the opposite chawl, turned up and remonstrated with the accused. Krishna then knocked down accused 2 and was on the top of him, when accused 1 ran to his room and brought a cobbler's knife and stabed Krishna on the back thrice or four times. Krishna fell down when accused 2 got up and caught hold of Ramji who had come up there. Accused 1 then stabbbed Ramji on the back twice. An alarm was raised, the accused ran away and the Police removed the injured men to hospital. On the way to hospital, Krishna died. Two days after Ramji died. The cause of death in both cases was the multiple injuries caused by the cobbler's knife, which were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

The defence of the first accused was that there were material discrepancies in the story for the prosecution and therefore the prosecution evidence should not be believed. The defence of the second accused was the same and further that there was no intentional abetment on the part of accused 2.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against Accused 1 on the two charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of abetment in respect of accused 2.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused, who was 22 years of age to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively. The second accused was ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

SUIT TO RECOVER HOTEL CHARGES

INTERESTING MAHABLESHWAR CASE.

The following case, which has evoked considerable interest, was decided lately in the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Wai, in which the plaintiff Mr. K. N. Dosabhai of the Race View Hotel sought to recover from the defendant Mr. R. P. Taleyarkhan the sum of Rs. 244. The facts of the case are borne out from the judgment given below:—

The defendant's wife and two children had occupied the plaintiff's Race View Hotel at Mahableshwar during hot season of 1919, at monthly charges of Rs. 500 for boarding and lodging. The defendant had also given a visit to the Hotel, and lived therein for 14 days for which he had to pay extra charges at Rs. 6 per day. The defendant's wife had taken with her two male servants and one ayah for whom she had to pay 8 annas per head every day. The male servants were with the defendant's wife for two months and the ayah for one month and 9 days. The total amount of the Hotel charges of all these persons during the period of 2 months amounted altogether to Rs. 1,133-8. The defendant paid Rs. 1,202-8, including the aforesaid sum and also the amount for some other things extra supplied to his wife. As the plaintiff further complained for his dues for some other extra supplies the defendant paid Rs. 27-4 more to plaintiff.

Deducting the aforesaid amount from his dues the plaintiff has brought this suit to recover Rs. 218-10 as price of extra provisions made to defendant's wife as per plaint together with Rs. 25-6 as interest thereon at 9 per cent.

The kinds of extra supplies are these:—(1) Tea and bread given to defendant's servants at the direction of his wife beyond the fixed ration. (2) Extra milk supplied for defendant's child. (3) Kerosine for stove. (4) Charges of hut built for defendant's servants. (5) Breakage of articles.

The defendant by his written statement Ex. 7 contends inter alia that the plaintiff did not supply anything to his servants beyond the fixed ration; that the plaintiff was not entitled to charge anything for the milk for defendant's child whose principal diet was then chiefly of milk; that the plaintiff had not to charge for kerosine for stove as he had expressly agreed to do so; that for shortage of servant's quarters the plaintiff had raised out for defendant's servants for which he had not to charge anything; that the plaintiff has been fully paid his dues together with extra amount of Rs. 27-8 and that in any case the plaintiff's case is clearly barred by limitation.

The learned Judge then goes into the details of the issues raised, and concludes thus:—

"On the whole I hold that the plaintiff has failed to prove his claim. It is also liable to be dismissed with respect to the charges for food and drink including milk as the claim with regard thereto is clearly barred under Article 8 of the Limitation Act.

"The result is that the plaintiff's suit stands dismissed with all costs on him."

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.

On the evening of the 5th instant about six o'clock, motor car No. 5996 belonging to one Mahadeo Jaising and driven by Bhow Balu, was proceeding along Cathedral Street from the direction of Bhuleshwar towards Dadysheth Agiary Street, when near the Cathedral gate a Hindu boy named Balwant Damodar aged five years was knocked down. The right front wheel of the car passed over the boy killing him on the spot.

On Monday morning, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest at the deceased's house in Bhasker Lane, Bhuleshwar, when Bhow Balu was present.

Keshwji Deoji, a shop-keeper, said the deceased purchased parched rice from his shop and was walking fast across the road when the motor car came from Bhuleshwar. It was proceeding fast. Witness then saw the deceased lying on the road and the car closed to him. Deceased was unconscious and died after five minutes. The car soon stopped. Witness did not hear the horn sounded.

Ragunath Succaram, a pedestrian, after corroborating the previous witness, said the deceased was running across the road. A victoria was standing at the side of the shop from which the deceased had started. The deceased was near the victoria when the motor car came and its right front wheel struck the deceased, and knocked him down and then went over him. The car stopped at once. The horn was sounded before the accident. The car was going at an ordinary speed.

Bhow Balu, the driver of the motor car, said he saw a private carriage in front of the Church and a victoria near a shop. The deceased came suddenly from the front of the victoria. He was running. The car was near the horse of the victoria when the boy came in front of the horse. He ran towards the carriage on the opposite side of the road and then fell in front of witness' right front wheel, which must have passed over him. The car did not knock him down. The car was moving slow as there was a crowd.

JURY'S VERDICT.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Bhow Balu without sufficient caution.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.

Gungabai, a Hindu woman residing at Matunga, had been in the habit of giving a small quantity of opium to her fifteen months' old son Kaku Keshow. She gave him the usual quantity on Saturday and a small quantity stuck to the teaspoon. Leaving the spoon near the child, Gungabai went out. When she returned she found no opium in the spoon and the child semi-conscious. She took him to a doctor who treated him, but the child died on Sunday last.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of the child, when the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused from poisoning by opium taken by the deceased without knowledge of the consequence.

"PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS."

In view of the fact that the world has never been in greater need of the elucidation of Truth than at the present time when catastrophies, chaos and general unrest are the order of the day and also in view of the fact that the future smoothness and rapidity of the onward progress of Humanity is dependent upon the co-operation of the East and the West, and that though the West has made great strides in material progress it must yet come to the East for Spiritual learning, "An Ardent Seeker of Truth" in the course of an article entitled "The Great Question," writes:—

It is a matter of regret however that up to now a Parliament of Religions (such as the one which was held in the City of Chicago in America in 1893) worthy of the name and importance of India in which the different other countries of the world could have also been invited to participate, has not been convoked in any of her capital cities. The holding of such a great assembly as the World's Parliament of Religions will no doubt involve much preparatory work, and the collection of sufficient funds. May not the generous people of light and leading who feel themselves interested in the, work be earnestly appealed to take it up and bring it to a successful conclusion by efficient co-operation; as an Institution, of the kind suggested above, will be adequately capable of answering in the proper light and manner the above mentioned Great Question and thus bring light, joy and guidance to the hearts of many securing for those concerned and the general public immense and unlimited advantages. The overwhelming importance of the subject, fully deserves the support of all enlightened people and in the event of long delay being anticipated owing to the difficulty of collecting sufficient funds for the expenses incidental to the convoking of such a Congress or for any other reason, it behoves those interested in the subject to inaugurate local Provincial activities with the ultimate object of holding such an all India Convention or if possible a World Parliament of Religions which will but prove fruitful and be productive of excellent results. It is to be hoped that the educated, and the well-to-do classes, will not lag behind in the performance of such a noble duty and that the idea will meet with the whole hearted support of intelligent and discerning people, having regard to the golden prospects of improvement in every direction which the deliberations of every direction which the deliberations of such a concourse will open up before the vision of the human race.

(Continued from column 6.)

resolution referred to by the Commissioner was passed eighteen months ago at the initiative of Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta and he thought it was time some further advance were made.

MALARIA IN FORT.

The Corporation also gave consideration to a letter from Mr. E. H. Curling, Manager, Messrs. Cox and Co., Forwarding, for information, copy, as follows of a letter, dated the 31st January 1922, to the Health Officer from the Bank of India, Ltd., and others:—

"It is with a real sense of alarm that the Community have viewed the enormous increase of Malaria in Bombay within the last nine months, especially within the area bounded by Hornby Road, Esplanade Road and Waudby Road.

It is felt by all that unless some very stringent measures are adopted by the Municipality with the close co-operation of the residents of this City, more especially those living in the above-mentioned area, the effect of this scourge will have a most disastrous influence upon all living in Bombay.

In these circumstances the undersigned would like to emphasise how strongly they feel that drastic steps should be taken to eradicate this source of illness in their midst, and how necessary they consider a special survey of the area being made *at once* and a full report being given thereon.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the complaint was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Dr. Viegas said in spite of a large staff the Corporation had failed to grapple with malaria question and the mortality was as before.

Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that malaria was due to the Municipal Executive permitting construction of cellars in the buildings as well as poverty of the people.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ROYAL CLAIM.

MOGUL GRANDSON'S LETTER TO CORPORATION.

MALARIA IN CITY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

The Corporation gave priority for consideration to the proposal of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy.

That the President be authorized to send a loyal telegraphic message of congratulations, on her marriage, to Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation in the name of the Citizens of Bombay.

That a Committee, to be named at the Meeting, be appointed to draft the message.

Mr. Dabholkar having seconded a Committe of the President, Chairman, Standing Committee, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. Davis, Dabholker, R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Viegas was appointed to draft the message and the resolution was passed unanimously.

GRANDSON OF MOGUL EMPEROR.

An interesting letter was placed before the Corporation from Mr. Mirla Sulleiman Shah—Stating that he is the grandson of the last King of Delhi, being the son of Mirza Fakhroo, the then heir-apparent to the Moghul Emperor, Bahadur Shah, and that he was interned in Bombay since the year 1863; that the Nawabs' tank situated at Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, was built in the year 1790 by Nawab Ayaz Ali Khan Bahadur; that there was a vast extent of land adjacent to the tank being the property of the said Nawab; that the tank was dedicated by him for public purposes; that the land adjacent to it was still in the possession of Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz, son of Nawab Ayaz Ali, and that he (the applicant) married the daughter of Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz in 1867,; that his wife and her father, after their deaths, have been buried near the tank, a piece of land being allotted for that purpose; and that he is their only relative; that he understands that the tank was filled in by the Municipality and was sold to the Bombay Port Trust; that the Port Trust has sold a portion of it to some third party who has constructed buildings thereon; and that the remaining land has been used by the Port Trust for housing its own employees. Pointing out that the said land was sold to the Port Trust by the Municipality without his knowledge and consent and without giving due notice of the sale thereof to him as being the lawful heir and the owner of the land; that the piece of land where the tombs of the said Nawab Ahmed Ali Ayaz and others exist is under his care and that he claims the piece of land as his own. Requesting the Corporation to make enquiries into the matter and pass the necessary orders.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy, seconded by Dr. Sukhia, the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

PROTECTION OF COWS.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded that the following letters be forwarded to the Milch Stable Committee. A letter to the Secretary, dated the 30th January 1922, from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, pointing out that it is stated in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 28th January 1922, that the Calcutta Corporation has passed a resolution to prohibit the slaughter of cows in the City and requesting that the Bombay Corporation may pass a similar resolution.

Letter to the Secretary, dated the 6th February 1922, from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Forwarding copy of an appeal issued by him to Europeans and Mahomedans in which he draws the attention of the public to the cruel manner in which animals are slaughtered at Bandra and prays that Europeans and Mahomedans as well as other flesh eaters in India may resolve to become vegetarians like the Europeans of Bombay and thereby earn a multitude of blessings.

Mr. Motivala said that the number of cattle slaughtered at Bandra were yearly increasing, which naturally enraged the Hindu community. It was a question not only of humanitarian interest but also an economic one.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that in pursuance of the order passed by the Corporation certain measures were already adopted by the Municipal authorities wherein milch and useful animals were scrupulously excluded from being slaughtered. This measure resulted in improving the quality of meat at the same time reduced the number of animals being slaughtered. A definite advance was therefore made with good result.

Mr. Motiwalla replying said that the

(Continued in column 5.)

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Tuesday, March 7, 1922.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

Writing of the notorious speech delivered by Sir R. M. Watson-Smythe at the Bengal Chamber of Council's meeting, "Ditcher" in "Captial" says:—"Whatever may be the outside verdict. . . . . there is not a shadow of doubt that in all its essentials the speech truly indexed the mind of the bulk of the members of the Chamber." And "Ditcher" proceeds fulsomely to beslobber with praise Sir R. M. Waston-Smythe—a rather nauseating process in which this journalist is particularly proficient. Writing in the same connection, the "Indian Daily News" declares that Sir Robert "did not voice his own views, but those of the community he represents." We have singled out the remarks of these two journals because both recently enjoyed a certain reputation for Liberalism—almost pro-Indianism—in views. "Ditcher" in "Capital" has consistently striven to win some cheap popularity by posing as a friend of Indians. His weekly notes teem with references to personal friendships with Indians always worded the same way (for "Ditcher's" stock of phrases and quotations is not a large one, nor is he versatile). A certain preciousness and pedantry of style have won him a little reputation in Clive Street as a clever writer—but when you have read one article by "Ditcher" you have read them all. For in all does he raise his "battered old caubeen" to some departing magnate; in all does he protest like a veritable court-flatterer how clever and able and wise the Governor is; in all does he sneer at past Governors before whom he had prostrated himself in flattery while they reigned; in all does he seek to enhance his reputation as a Latinist forgetting the lesson of Mr. Harries' immortal retort to Mark Twain where Choctaw and Zulu and Chinese quotations were flung in to decorate and mystify; in all does he refer casually to the terms of intimacy on which he is with titled folk—as thus:—"When I was in London in 1920 I dined with Lord Northcliffe at his retreat in Clandon" or "In the corridor of Government House the other day I met, etc., etc." But despite his amusingly-betrayed snobbery, and his limitations both as a stylist and a thinking journalist—"Ditcher" in "Capital" stood, in the opinion of his Indian readers, for pro-Indianism. Coming from this allegedly "Moderate" European, the statement that Sir Robert Watson-Smythe's words represent the considered opinion of his community, may be accepted as true. The "Times of India", we are glad to note, has raised a voice of protest, but when the affirmation of "Ditcher" is supported by the hitherto pro-Indian "Indian Daily News" its accuracy seems unquestioned—however much we might have ignored the ravings of the "Statesman" the "Englishman" and the "Pioneer." So that Indians to-day are driven to the conclusion that Europeans cannot consent to admit an Indian to equality with a European.

That this sudden unmasking of the real feeling which Europeans have for Indians is likely to have its effect, is suggested by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's letter to the Press referred to in a telegram we publish to-day. Mr. Basu is a Moderate. But he avers that the effect of Sir R. M. Watson-Smythe's words will be that "all Indians whatever their views. . . . . must range themselves on one side and the rupture between the two communities will be lasting." While we agree with the first part of this statement we disagree with the conclusion. After a completely united India has vindicated its honour and won its freedom then,—*and then only*—will the European community consent to regard the victors as equals. For our English brothers delight to hail as their equals those who they know are their superiors. Sir Robert Watson-Smythe's insults can affect only the Moderates and Independants. The Extremists disregard them, since the Extremists long ago saw through the veneer of *camaraderie* affected by Englishmen less candid than Sir Robert Watson-Smythe. Wherefore, the great majority of the Indian people do not resent Sir Robert's insults any more than a grown man would resent the jibes of a street urchin. Confident in its moral superiority over the West, the East can afford to pity the poor ranting fools who imagine themselves the Eastern's superiors.

It is only those who have hitherto humbly acknowledged, in many tacit ways, the European's claim to superiority—we refer to the Moderates—who can be goaded to realise the truth. The Extremists were aware of it long ago. And if Sir R. M. Watson Smythe's words force a single Moderate to search his heart and discover that he, as a man, is the equal of any other man on earth and that only God is his superior, Sir Robert will have done his duty in the scheme of things—the humble duty of a gnat that stings a sleeper at dawn to awaken him to the birth of a glorious new day.

THE GAMBLING BILL.

We wonder how many of our lawmakers have witnessed the racing at Mahaluxmi. Those who have visited the place must have perceived the Devil, the Drink and the Tote conspiring together to exploit the frailties of mankind. The Tote has turned what should be the field of the sport of kings into what is practically a den of gamblers. Dame Fortune seduces the simpletons, and Bacchus consoles the victims by drowning their sorrows in whiskey. It is an ignoble game, and every genuine effort to save man from his weaknesses must win the sympathy of all good men. It was such sympathy that enabled Lord Sydenham's Government to place on the Statute-book the Race-Course Licensing Act of 1912 even against the warning of the experts who denounced the remedy as worse than the disease. They had not to wait long for justification of their denunciation. The bucket-shops multiplied as centres of gambling. For every *Pitha* where Bacchus presides in the city there were two or three Totes where "Maha-Luxmi" was believed to preside. The city of Bombay became in fact one monstrous "enclosure which the licensee of the race course had set apart for wagering or betting upon a horse race". This was due to the fact that the Government tried to serve God and Mammon at the same time by penalising gaming generally, and exempting the W. I. T. Club particularly. An attempt was made to arrest the growth of gambling by the amending Act of 1919. The mover and seconder and all the rest of the lawgivers proclaimed that the bucket-shop would vanish within a week although the Press warned them that they were labouring under a delusion. It is impossible to believe that Government were so dense as not to anticipate, in spite of the warning of the Press, that gaming would go on under the pretext of agencies. A genuine agency must be distinguished from a pretended agency. The Police are not worth their salt if they cannot put a stop to these pretended agencies. The present law does not tolerate gaming under cover of an agency. Mr. Khairaz the other day expressed his suprise that these bucket-shop keepers were not prosecuted for gaming as they evidently came, as intended, within the purview of the Gambling Act of 1887. Mr. Baptista has openly declared that it could be stopped if the Police were vigilant and efficient. Neither the Government nor the Police have taken any notice of Mr. Baptista's declaration though it is tantamount to a challenge of Police efficiency. It would not be unfair to infer that Government are afraid that Mr. Baptista could and would effectually establish his assertion as he is not in the habit of making declarations without careful consideration.

Without even endeavouring to put to the test the sufficiency of the present law, Government propose further amendments to bring a legal and lawful agency within the definition of gaming. But again they propose to exempt the Turf Club from the operation of this new definition of gaming. No man can employ a servant to wager or bet with the licensee (W. I. T. Club). But the Club can, for the Bill says "provided, nevertheless, that such licensee may employ servants for wagering or betting in such manner or by such contrivance as may be permitted in such license." Evidently there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. Such blind favouritism is incredible in a Government with any sense of fairness and all this simply to save the Club from the stigma of gambling or gaming unprotected by Law. The simple remedy is to bring the Tote within the definition of gaming and to keep it on sufferance by providing that no Court shall take cognizance of any complaint about gaming within the Turf enclosures without its previous sanction. This would be an effective remedy against all bucket shops, and it would arm the Government with power to control the Turf Club. Government could then compel the Club to take measures to reduce the dimensions of Tote-gambling which have now been attained. From admission fees and the Tote the Club gets an income of over 50 lakhs per annum from Bombay and Poona. Before the Sydenham legislation the Club in their wildest dream never anticipated that the bog-land of Mahaluxmi would have become such an excellent gold mine under the process of legislation. The present contemplated amendment would unquestionably enrich the gold mine without having the slightest effect on the morality of the devotees of "Maha-Luxmi." It would only drive the devotees to the Turf enclosures instead of bucket-shops and put a few more lakhs into the coffers of the Club. Government must be residing in a fool's paradise if they imagine that the bucketters or their patrons cannot circumvent the new law. With Mr. Baptista's challenge before Government it is not right to embark upon half-hearted amendments and to do so by deliberately abusing the power of making laws. It is manifestly an abuse of power to make it perfectly lawful for one to wager or bet with the Turf Club *in person*, but to make *gaming* punishable with fine or imprisonment for one to wager or bet with the Turf Club, not in person, but by an agent or servant. We do not see any provision against the Turf Club opening bucket-shops in the city. Such shops by the Turf Club are not anticipated, but Government have experienced what they never anticipated before the ill-fated Race-Course Licensing Act. We do not know whether the terms of the license provide against the opening of such shops. But this should not be left to the Executive. We shall revert to this subject in our next issue.

Notes of the Day

A Kite.

Reuter's artless suggestion that there seems ground for the belief that the Kemalist and Constantinople delegations to Europe "will probably accept the Enos-Media frontier," is, of course, merely a kite flown to test opinion both in Turkey and in India. The plain fact is that the Islamic world recognises very clearly that the whole of Thrace is predominantly Turkish and that to transfer any portion of Thrace to Greece were to betray Islam and the pledge Mr. Lloyd George gave the Islamic world. As for the Enos-Media line—Sir Edward Grey after the Balkan War himself admitted to Sherif Bey that this line could not possibly assure order and tranquility in Thrace. It is not an ethnical boundary line having regard to the population of Thrace. Thrace is an indivisible whole, and to attempt to divide the province is to attempt the impossible from an economist's view. In Eastern Thrace 67.5 per cent. of the population is Turkish and only 25.5 per cent. of the population is Greek. The greater part of the land belongs to Turks who own 84 per cent. of the total area, while Greeks own hardly 14 per cent. These figures are not from Turkish sources but as confirmed by three British Missions of Enquiry, a French Mission, and an American Mission. General Franchet D'Esperey has placed it upon record that "everything in Thrace is Turkish." Another French enquirer, General Charpy, has declared that the only possible settlement of the question is to leave Thrace "to its rightful owners, the Turks." But the arbitrary Enos-Media line would paralyse the economic life of the Turkish population—and yet Reuter suggests the Kemalists and the Constantinople delegates will agree to accept it. The Coalition Government is tottering to its fall. It would be a fitting close to an inglorious career if the latest Turkish "Settlement" were imposed by Mr. Lloyd George on the delegations now in Europe. Of course, this would prove ultimately no "Settlement", since the Muslims of the world will assuredly act on H.H. the Aga Khan's advise and refuse to accept any apparent defeat—any "settlement" which betrays the Turks.

Cotton Excise Duties.

The Finance Minister of the Government of India has hastened to repudiate the suggestion that the proposed increase in the cotton excise duty had been dictated from "Home" and he has added that the "single object" of the Government of India was the production of increased revenue and in making this proposal they had been in no way influenced by any desire to consider other interests. If Sir Malcolm Hailey peruses once again his own speech in introducing the budget, he will find it necessary to revise somewhat his present statement. Here is what he said on the previous occasion:—

"Whatever opinions may be held on the various important issues that the Fiscal Commission is now considering, and whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at on its report, there is no escaping the conclusion that the pressure of financal necessity must in any case inevitably involve the raising of our customs duties, purely for revenue producing purposes, irrespective of what the effect may be in the case of any particular tariff head in the direction of protection, Imperial preference, or free trade. In framing our proposals, we have, however, endeavoured to preserve to the greatest possible extent the general character of the present tariff and the general relation 'inter se' of the various duties; in other words, we have endeavoured to limit our proposals in such a way as not to involve any important change of principle in the existing fiscal arrangements."

It may be quite true that no direct pressure from "Home" was brought to bear on the Government to enhance the cotton excise duty simultaneously with the increase in the import duties, but that besides the "single object" of raising increased revenue, mentioned by Sir Malcolm, there was another consideration, namely, the anxiety to frame the proposals "in such a way as not to involve any important change of principle in the existing fiscal arrangements", is clear from his own remarks. The Government of India are unwilling to disturb the "existing fiscal arrangements" because of pressure of public opinion at "Home", and not because they are not convinced that such arrangements will not bring the much-needed increased revenues into the depleted coffers of India. Hence, the Finance Member's contention that no 'other interests" save those of Indian finance entered into the Government's calculations cannot hold water. The Government have disturbed the cotton excise duty not merely for the sake of the increased revenue that will accrue, but also because they were anxious, as Sir Malcolm's own admission implies, to placate Lancashire by restoring the balance between the import and excise duties. Let the Finance Member note the satisfaction with which the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is viewing the fact that "the present increase in import duties is accompanied by an increase in excise duty on Indian manufactures." The Government of India are, no doubt, in the unenviable position of having to serve two masters, but let them not seek by specious pleas to gloss over their clumsy attempts to discharge the unpleasant task.

India and the Coalition Crisis.

The next few days will decide the fate of the Coalition. So far as India is concerned, it goes without saying that the dissolution of the Lloyd Georgian Ministry and an appeal to the country by British politicians would be welcomed by Indians, who are heartily sick of the three years' inglorious record of this Ministry. Not that the people of India expect that their country will fare much better under any new Ministry which may come into power, but India cannot certainly fare worse than it is doing to-day under the Coalition. Unless the demoralisation of the British nation has been complete under the regime of its Junker statesmen, there is yet hope that as a result of a general election, the old Non-Conformist conscience of the British people may reassert itself and politicians with a soul may once again be placed at the helm of affairs, instead of political adventurers who do not sometimes hesitate to jeopadrise the interests of their country as well as other people's countries for their own or their friends' or patrons' private ends.

Taxes, Taxes, Everywhere.

The muddling of the finances of this country by its present "experts" is fast bringing about in this country a state of things approximating that which Lord Brougham once described graphically in these terms:—

"Taxes!—upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes upon everything on earth, and the waters under the earth, on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes upon the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board we must pay taxes.

"The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying . . . pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., makes his will on an eight-pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more."

These, Lord Brougham remarked, were the inevitable consequences of Englishmen being too fond of "glory." In the case of the people of this country one might say that that they are the inevitable consequences of Indians being too fond of the "Reforms."

The Moplah Whitewash.

Under the above caption "The Nation and Athenaeum" of the 4th February writes as follows:—

"The Indian Office has issued the report of the Committee which inquired into the deaths of sixty-four Moplah prisoners in a railway van last November. Its whitewash is so thin that it merely adds repulsiveness to the scandal it would disguise. Native India, if it were in the mood to be reasonable as well as indignant, would recognise in the tragedy and the report upon it merely the marks of that administrative intelligence which did to death in a similar way English soldiers during the war. But native India is fixed in an hypnotic sense of martyrdom, and those sixty-four Moplahs will act for Gandhi as Joan of Arc did for France. The report might have been frank. Instead it is tortuous and silly. It admits the men were suffocated because they were put in a van insufficiently ventilated. It confesses that the van's venlitation-windows of gauze had been rendered useless as ventilators through paint. The sixty-four prisoners on a long tropical journey, *were in one van*. Yet the use of such a van for so many prisoners "was not objectionable and implied no inhumanity to prisoners." It merely implied death. The report blames the railway company for careless inspection, and a police sergeant for failing to note the condition of the prisoners during the journey."

Animal Sacrifice.

The parody of Hinduism that obtains among millions of ignorant Hindus makes them consider animal sacrifice as pleasing to the gods. "Custom is more powerful than the scriptures", says a Sanskrit proverb, and this perhaps explains why many educated Hindus also sacrifice God's inoffensive creatures in ritual, they somehow persuade themselves, is religious. The Humanitarian League, therefore, has done well to make public the views of Mahatma Gandhi and the Jagadguru of Sharada Pith on this question. The religious head of millions of Hindus and the Mahatma can certainly speak with authority on the fancied religious aspect of animal sacrifice. To the people of Sirsi, where at the biennial festival hundreds of goats and sheep are sacrificed, the Jagadguru says: "We have not the least hesitation in saying that the very worship of such blood-thirsty "gods" and "goddesses" is positively non-Hindu." The Mahatma is equally explicit when he writes: "My Hindu soul tells me that such a sacrifice is not religious but irreligious." We hope this plain talk will have the desired effect and that no innocent creatures will be sacrificed in the name of Hinduism at the forthcoming festival at Sirsi.

"Information."

The Director of Information, Bombay, has attempted an explanation of the foolish step which the mamlatdar of Dakor took in prohibiting the ceremonies in connection with the public "poojah" of the Shankaracharya, but one would have expected the Director at least to be more logical than this egregious mamlatdar. According to the Director's own statement, the rival claimant to the "gadi," Swami Rajeshwar Ashram, had arrived in Dakor at 10 a.m. *i.e.*, two hours before the erection of the mandap was started. So, there could be no possibility of any collision between two rival processions. As for the other "rival," Swami Shantianand, the Director does not appear to know that there is no "rivalry" at all between this Swami and Swami Bharati Krishna. On the other hand, Swami Shantianand was to stay with Swami Bharati Krishna. Hence, the "poojah" could not obstruct Swami Santiamand's movements. Thus, there were absolutely no grounds for fearing any collision between the followers of the "rival claimants." Instead of rushing into print to justify the action of the mamlatdar, the Director of Information would have done well to wait till independent enquiries had been made and the truth sounded to the bottom. He will have seen from the letter of a Dakor correspondent published by us yesterday that the District Magistrate on enquiry has found that the mamlatdar committed a blunder. The Magistrate has given an assurance to the people of Dakor that such interference in purely religious affairs will not take place in future. The mamlatdar, one hopes, has become wiser for his "error of judgment."

INDIAN BUDGET.

MILD PROTEST OF "TIMES."

"DISPROPORTIONATE MILITARY EXPENDITURE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 6.

Commenting upon the Indian Budget, "The Times" regrets the necessity for increasing taxation, but points out that India cannot expect to escape her share in the World's War burdens. Indian politicians must remember that constitutional reforms and social progress cost money: nevertheless the paper thinks that the Budget need not have been so large, whilst India's military expenditure has become disproportionate to her Imperial revenue. The journal urges Government to terminate the forward military policy on the North-West Frontier.

Referring to the lack of improvement in the general condition of India, and to the fact that Mr. Gandhi remains at large, "The Times" declares that dangerous incitements to rebellion, which are having the gravest consequences, cannot indefinitely be countered by means of communications to the Press.

VICTIMS OF A CYCLONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Lourenco Marquez.—A cyclone has practically wiped out Chinde port between Beira and Quilimane. All the buildings in the track of the storm were destroyed and many launches and other craft sunk or smashed. The loss of life is believed to total eight Europeans and forty natives and the damage is estimated at a quarter million sterling.

ECONOMISING IN FUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Washington.—Denby has ordered fifty destroyers and nearly sixty auxiliary craft to be placed out of commission in order to economis in fuel for which the Congress curtailed appropriation. A hundred were placed out of commission last week leaving only seventy-six fully commissioned destroyers of which forty have heavily reduced complements.

MYSORE PRESS LAW IN MOTION.

FIRST VICTIM PROPRIETOR OF "MYSORE PATRIOT"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, March 6.

The Mysore press law is set in motion against Mr. M. Venkatkrishaniah, proprietor of the "Mysore Patriot" and also of "Sampathabyudaya" of Sadir published in Mysore. He is directed to appear before chief judge Sir Lislie Miller on the eleventh to explain certain articles considered objectionable. He is a publicist of long standing and did much to cultivate public opinion in the State. People fondly call him the Grand Old Man of Mysore. With a view to give him best possible legal assistance a fund is started. Remittances may be sent to Mr. T. Appurao Babl, Advocate, Bangalore city.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO PESHAWAR ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Mar. 6.

The Prince, replying to an address of welcome presented at Peshawar, in the course at his speech said:—"I feel that my experiences in India would have been incomplete without a visit to the great inland gateway of India the home of warlike Pathans and of staunch chieftains, who have for so many years shared with us the burden of protecting the border. I have only seen a small section of the frontier, but it has been enough to impress me most strongly with the interest of your problems and with the charm of your province and your people. It is a great pleasure to me to learn of the progress which has been achieved in recent years in more peaceful spheres of education and material prosperity and I trust that peace on the border may enable you in future to devote even more effort and energy in these directions. His Majesty has always taken a special interest in this corner of this Empire and I know he will be gratified to hear from me of your progress and welfare."

COALITION CRISIS.

"PREMIER MUST RESIGN."

FAILING UNIONIST MINISTERS' SUPPORT.

SUGGESTION TO POSTPONE GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 6.

That the political crisis is by no means finished, is clear from an article in Mr. Lloyd George's organ, the "Observer", which declares that loyal but unenthusiastic speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir L. Worthington-Evans are an insufficient reparation for the injuries done to the Premier. The journal anticipates more emphatic assurances from Mr. Balfour on Tuesday, but says if the Unionist Ministers are not prepared to repudiate Youngerism and give the Premier a full moral support, then Mr. Lloyd George must resign.

The "Observer" adds that whatever happens, Mr. Lloyd George must have a complete rest of three or four weeks, and suggests the advisability of postponing the Genoa Conference for some time, meanwhile taking the general election and enabling the Premier to go to Genoa, strengthened by a fresh national mandate.

"CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY."

PREMIER'S DECISION DOUBTFUL.

A LONG CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 6.

There was considerable activity in political circles on Sunday evening. Mr. Lloyd George returned, in the afternoon, from the country and held a long conference with Lord Birkenhead, and Mr. Churchill; subsequently Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and others attended a dinner party at Lord Birkenhead's residence.

According to the "Daily Mail," the Prime Minister discussed his position with Conservative leaders, and it is understood that they are continuing their efforts to persuade him to remain in office, but his decision is still doubtful.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that there is a growing assumption that Mr. Lloyd George will resign, and that Coalition-Liberal Ministers will go with him, which will mean a number of embarassing bye-elections if the Conservatives should take office.

HONGKONG STRIKE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 6.

Hongkong.—As the result of a five hours' conference between shipowners and seamen's delegates the strike has been provisionally settled. The men will resume work on Wednesday.

RAILWAY STRIKE EXTENDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The railway strike reached Bamungachi the principal loco shed of East Indian Raiway. In Howerah district yesterday morning, some five hundred men were out but in the evening several of them returned to work. In the afternoon, Mr. Prance, District Magistrate of Howerah, held an enquiry. Mahomed Ehyia on being examined, said that on receipt of a letter from the Dinajpur Railway labour Association, requesting the railwaymen to go on strike, they at Bamungashi held a meeting on Saturday night, and decided to abstain themselves. The following morniny, however, they were willing to be back to work. In the morning when, the witness and some fifty men, were going to loco shed they met a European assistant. The witnes being pointed out as the ringleader, it is alleged that he was assaulted by Mc Mahon" who whipped out a pistol to overawe the crowd that passed round him, and injured a man who was subsequently sent to Dr. Suhrawardy, District Medical Officer of Lilloah.

Mc Mahon in his evidence denied having threatend Ehiya with a pistol, but he stated tat he brought out a spectacle case, to frighten the mob that surrounded him with a defiant attitude.

After the enquiry a large number of strikers have gone back to work. Bamangachee is now guarded by Gurkhas.

TURKISH CLAIMS.

TWO DELEGATIONS IN LONDON.

NATIONAL PACT RE THRACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 6.

Constantinople.—Marshal Izzet Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is leaving for London to submit the Turkish claims.

Both Kemalist and Turkish delegations are anxious to explain the Turkish point of view before the Allied Foreign Ministers' meeting, and it seems a ground for believing that Kemalist and possibly also the Turkish Mission, will agree to a modification of the national pact with regard to Thrace, and will probably accept the Enos Midia frontier.

The Kemalist Delegation is chagrined with the Porte's decision to send a separate mission, as it had hoped to obtain a mandate to represent the Constantinople Government also.

NEAR EAST AFFAIRS.

ALLIED FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING.

A REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 6.

Paris.—It is stated Sgr. Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, has asked for the postponement of the meeting of Allied Foreign Ministers to discuss the Near East affairs, until March 21st, in view of the fact that the Italian Government does not present itself to Parliament before March 16th.

U. P. BUDGET.

ONE CRORE DEFICIT.

LUCKNOW, March 6.

The Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter, in introducing the Budget for the next year stated that the revenue was worse than the Budget figures by Rs. 51,71,000 while expenditure charged against the revenue had risen by Rs. 50,50,000, so that the deficit on the year's working amounted o Rs. 102,20,000. Things, however, were not quite so bad as they looked, for the discount on loan, although under audit rules they had to exhibit it as a charge against revenue was really reduction from the capital that amounted to Rs. 29,00,000 lakhs, so that the real deficit on the year's working was Rs. 73,00,000. To meet that they had absorbed the closing balance, amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs. Of the total decrease of Rs. 51,70,000 in revenue, not less than Rs. 50,90,000 was under excise, among the cause being rise in duty and efforts of non-cooperation. The most important were under under forests Rs. 5,62,000 and stamps Rs. 3,25,000. The loss under forests has entirely due to the destructive fires of summer of 1921, mainly due to incendiarism stimulated by the efforts of revolutionaries and decrease in stamps was of course due to the slump in trade.

THE TERAI AND DUARS.

Mr. Sailendra K. Deb writes from Calcutta:—

Terai is a name loosely applied to a tract of country at the very foot of the Himalaya. Siliguree stands on the verge of the Terai, that low malarious belt which skirts the base of the Himalaya, from the Sutlej to Brahma-Koond in Upper Assam. The Terai or Duar forests are generally reckoned to be the most deadly of all the fever-haunted jungles of Northern India. The Indian labourers are recruited from the plains for the Terai and Duars by the well-organised *arhkatis* (recruiters) who are interested in the number of coolies despatched. If the labourers had been told of the unhealthiness of the place they were being conducted, and that "a man may earn at least ten, and every woman at least eight rupees month, and their working day in a tea-garden was one of eight or nine hours only," the *arhkatis'* efforts at recruitment would have met with failure. A few days after arrival at the plantations the coolies are disenchanted and wish to return home without any agitators approaching them; but for want of funds to defray the expenses of their return journeys they have to stay on. They know that a practised male hand-spinner in the country districts by working equal time can spin cotton-threads worth twelve and a woman nine annas a day. Besides, by cultivation of paddy and other cereals they can add to their income much more than they can earn bby migrating to the Terai and Duars in search of work?

H. M. S. "Renown" arrived at Karachi at 6 a.m. on the 6th and dropped anchor off Manora. Only one case of influenza is now abroad. (A. P.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S MUNIFICNCE.

PRESENT OF A CHAIR TO COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 6.

An interesting ceremony took place on the Legislative Council reassembling this morning, when His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of himself and Lady Willingdon, presented to the House a President's chair, and Sir Rajagopala Chari, the President, took his seat in it.

On the motion of Sir Lionel Davidson, the House carried with an acclamation the resolution expressing the Council's thanks to their Excellencies for their munificent gift.

The House then began general discussion on the budget.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 6.

At the Behar Council to-day voting on the Budget continued. Items under Irrigation and General Administration were dealt with in which no reduction was made. Discussion on expenditure for the Council House furniture and move to Ranchi gave accession for ventilating doubts that the Government meant to convert Ranchi into a summer capital which was set at rest on Mr. Hammond's assuring the members that only the autumn session is to be held at Ranchi which, he said, would save much inconvenience and expense of officials coming down with the office to Patna for the autumn session.

The present system of appointment and employment of Deputy Magistrates came in for much criticism. It was said Deputy Magistrates were trained in five years before they were fit for work. Meantime they were paid Rs. 250. There were sixty such probationers in the province. It was suggested that law graduats be recruited who would discharge duties as soon as appointed.

AIKA MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 6.

The latest information of activities of the Aika or the unity movement among tenants, is that it is sperading to other districts. It is reasserted that there is nohing new in the movement except that it is the revival of the Kisan movement of Fyzabad and Rai Bareilly last year. It is feared that if it is allowed to grow under the present influences which control and in the present political situation in the country, it would become dangerous. The district authorities are taking every steps against the movement. Non-co-operation and Moderate leaders are proceeding to th districts to make enquiries.

E. I. RLY. STRIKE SITUATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TUNDLA, March 6.

Swami Dinand, Vishwanand and Mr. E. L. Iyer visited all stations on strike. They report if the Agent agrees to a conference with that representative one loco and one for traffic from each affected district a settlment is in sight. The men are firm. Their attitude is reasonable. Swami Dinand stops at Tundla, Iyer goes to Allahabad and Swami Vishwanand goes to Assansol. The public everywhere are sympathetic.

RISING EAST.

SURVIVAL OF WHITE RACES.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S VIEWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 7.

London.—Lord Northcliffe in an interview by Mr. Lovat Fraser published in the Sunday Pictorial emphasised the rapidity with which the East is changing. Fundamentally Asia seems to him to have awakened and be cramming centuries into decades. The time must come when we will find the East from which we first learnt the trading instinct knocking at the doors of the world's markets. Some Eastern races are doing so now. He is convinced that the white races could hold their own but only by thrift, industry and avoidance of mad and futile quarrels between the nations of the West.

CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.

BETROTHED TO PRINCESS OLGA OF GREECE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 7.

Copenhagen.—The King and the Queen announce the betrothal at Cannes of their eldest son Crown Prince Frederick, eighteen years old, to Princess Olga the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and Grand Duchess Helena Vladimirovna.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The tone of the market is steady with transactions not on a large scale. Dunbars while opening firm at 447 ex-dividend receded few points owing to a lower yarn market. Bengal Nagpores found buyers up to 485 and Keshorams only came in for little attention. Jutes have retained their healthy aspect without any large business in them however, the exception being Howrahs which which advanced to 27-4 mostly on inter bazar account. Some enquiry for new Beerbhoom, Kosoonda, Ghusick, Burrakur, Equitable, Kalapahari and Talcher found little response from sellers and the trade in this section was only of a moderate description. Miscellaneous and industrials did not show any extensive dealings. Government loans are without change. The following were the closing quotations:—

Cotton:—Agra United 8, Bengal Nagpur 487-8, Dunbar 432 and (pref) 185, Kesoram 155-4.

Jute:—Auckland 148, Alexandra 240, Birla 3-8, Century 7-3, Clive 201, Craig 5, Dalhousie 227, Delta 320, Fort Gloster 560, Fort William 221, Gourepore 480 s.l. and (pref) 85, Gondalpara 680 s.l. Howrah 27, Hooghly 58-12, Kamarhatty 520, Kanknarrah 304 and (pref) 88, Lansdowne 153 s.l., Lawrence 335, Naihati 247, Naihati (pref) 98, Northcrook 37, Nuddea 39, Reliance 27-4, Standard 311, Union 291-8.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, Bhalgora 14, Burrakur 12, Ghusick and Muslia 26 s.l. Jainty Central 12-12, Equitable 26-4, Kosoonda and Nyadie 31-12, Raneegunge 52 8, Samla Kendra 155-12, Sowardih 9-2, Sudamdih 4-2 and (pref) 12-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 4, New Savan Sugar 9 4, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (pref) 82, Marshall and Sons 7-8, C. P. Cement 7-8, Titaghur Paper 13-4, Sphere Insurance 3, British India Corporation (ord) 9, Fairbairn Lawson 9-12, G. A. Achard 13-8, India Tanneries 1-2, Madans Theatres 8, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 65 s.o.l., Bishwanath Tea 11, Engo Tea 180, Longview Tea 41.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 55-6 s.l.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and thirteen thirty-two pence.

GAGGING ORDER IN BANGALORE,

The City Magistrate, Bangalore, being informed by the British Police that Messrs. S. Razvi, Srinivasa Rao, M. Kempabhavi and one more gentleman from Bijapur are political prisoners, he has issued the following order:—

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me by a police report that Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, Hony. Secretary, District Congress Committee, and Srj Srinivasa Rao and other speakers are about to meet this evening at 6 p.m., and public speeches as notified by Mr. Razvi in the accompanying notice on the open ground opposite to the Minto Opthalmic Hospital, Bangalore City, and that such speeches are likely to cause obstruction, annoyance and disturbance of public tranquillity, I hereby prohibit you from making the said public speeches or meetings under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and strictly warn and enjoin you Mr. Razvi and Srj. Srinivasa Rao and others not to take any part in the lecture notified in the notice referred to above. The order will have effect for a period of two months from this date.

NEED FOR PRISON REFORM.

JUDICIAL & EXECUTIVE FUNCTION - SCHEME FOR SEPARATION.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday was devoted by the Council to the discussion of the departments in charge of the Home Member, namely, Administration of Justice, Police, Jails and Miscellaneous the total demand for which was about 2¾ crores. The Home Member in the course of introducing the estimates spoke on the separation of judicial department from the executive and said the scheme was to appoint a few of the Subordinate Judges who were not burdened with much work as Magistrates of second and third class, and thus do away with the judicial powers of the Mamlatdars etc. The judicial powers of the executive officers would not be done away with, however, the scheme was only in the incubation period and no steps had been taken definitely to put their theory into practice. First of all, opinions of High Court Judges, District Magistrates and others would have to be taken before they could do anything further. This gave an opportunity to subsequent speakers on another motion to touch on the subject. It came out in the course of a motion for the reduction of the salaries of subordinate judges,—as it was thought, that the short of Rs. 300, which was now given to these officers, was too much. While some thought so, Rao Bahadurs Chitale and Sathe thought that the pay was none too high for the kind of work these men had to do. Their work had been highly commended even by the Privy Council and they thought the pay was not too much. Both these members touched upon the question of the separation of judicial from the executive and felt disappointed that no further progress had been made, although it was six months since the resolution had been brought forward and only defeated by the casting vote of the President. Further discussion was put a stop to by the President's ruling that there was a separate resolution coming up for discussion shortly, and the members would then have an opportunity of having their say. Mr. Haji took advantage of the opportunity for speaking strongly against section 45 of the Bombay Police Act about recovering costs from persons who actually caused damage during riots or serious trouble. He thought it was hard on the landlords to be called upon to pay for the damage. He also thought it was not fair for Government to exempt certain persons in such cases. Mr. Hayward intervening said the Council could not discuss a question which was *subjudice* and the President upheld the objection. Mr. Cowasji raised another point of order and said it was all irrelevent. The President, however, ruled that the "redressing of grievances was the bases of all supplies." In spite of this ruling of the President that it was *subjudice* Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas opined that it was entirely wrong to say that hooligans were responsible for the riots and the consequent damage. It was the Non-co-operators who were responsible for the trouble, he said, and his further remarks could not be heard but it was understood he said that on Non-co-operators was the entire responsibility for the destruction of lives, property, etc. The President again brought back Mr. Kanji to the right track, but he had finished by them. Rao Bahadur Kale said the work of the Sub-Judges was of a high character, but he could not say so of the Criminal work done in the country, by the Magistrates; he thought by entrusting the Sub-Judges with the Criminal work they would raise the character of that work. He also thought that the scheme ought to have passed the experimental stage long ago, and some beginning ought to have been made. In the end the motion was thrown out. When the grant for jails was being discussed that administration came in for a good deal of comment, and instances were given where people had been subjected to the cruel treatment. In one lock-up the prisoners were not given a bath for thirty days, and that did not happen in waterless tracts of Sahara, but in Satara! In another lockup prisoners were huddled together on the stone flooring in cold season, without sufficient clothing, for days together and three of them died of pneumonia. In Rajkot jail two well-known prisoners were lodged without a warrant by the Police, said Mr. Trivedi. But no warrant was necessary under foreign jurisdiction, informed the Home Member. The vote was passed.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. W. H. Hayward asked for a total demand of Rs. 2,74,04,000 for Administration of Justice, Police, Jails and Miscellaneous; for justice it was Rs. 56,18,000 for Jails Rs. 28,48,000 and Police Rs. 1,85,30,000 and the rest for the Miscellaneous. Reductions were going to be made in the High Court staffs and also in the Mofussil Courts. He was not sure whether they would be able to do these economics, but they were trying their best. There would be no new registrars this year and the work would be done by the Subordinate Judges. Altogether there was a total reduction of Rs. 198,000 in this head. There would be a total reduction of Rs. 16,50,000 in the Home Department.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

The speaker then referred to the separation of judicial and executive functions,

(Continued on next page.)

BUDGET OF TEARS.

ALL ROUND ATTACKS.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

After three days' well merrited holiday during which the members prepared themselves for their critical reviews of the financial tale unfolded to them on the 1st March, the Legislative Assembly met at 11 this morning. The Chamber presented a changed look. The application of the Democratic Party for a separate block had been granted by the President, and to-day the Democrats were found seated in separate block, the front benches being occupied by those members of the party, who are in charge of different portfolios. On its first benches were seated Messrs. Rangachariar, Shahani, Gour and Chowdhari. The strength of the party is above 50, of whom about thirty-six were present to-day.

FINANCE MEMBER'S ABSENCE.

After Mr. A. V. Aiyar, of the Finance Department, had been sworn in and fourteen interpellations answered, the House entered upon the first stage of the Budget, when there was a considerable flow of both manuscript and extempore oratory, which was listened to by the unusually crowded public galleries.

But before the House proceeded with general discussion, the Home Member explained the unavoidable absence of Sir Malcolm Hailey. The Finance Member had left for a much deserved week end holiday, and while returning had missed the railway connection, which would have brought him in time for to-day's discussion, but now he would arrive at midday. As asked by the Finance Member, in his telegraphic message him, in his telegraphic message the Home Member apologised to the House on his behalf.

The President next announced to the House a communication from the Governor-General, declaring open to discussion the subjects included in Sub-section 3 of Section 67(A) of the Government of India Act. The effect of this is that like last year, it would be open to the House to discuss all items in the Budget.

Before the general discussion on the budget commenced, the President announced that twenty minutes would be allowed to each member to make his remarks.

CURTAIL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Harchandra Vishan Das of Karachi opened the discussion by complimenting the Finance Member on his lucid presentment of India's financial situation and remarked that he could not take the same optimistic view of the future as Sir Malcolm Hailey did. He referred to the taxes on salt, kerosine oil and cloth and said they constituted a heavy burden on the poor people. In his opinion the whole trouble arose out of the abnormal growth in military expenditure, the definite *non possumus* attitude which Government hitherto adopted in regard to non-official proposals for curtailing Military expenditure should be changed and the pruning knife must be applied thereto, especially as there is no Afghan or Russian bogey. In conclusion Mr. Vishandas declared that in the case of military expenditure no case had been made out for the necessity of additional taxation and urged that the railway finance should be separated from the general finance as recommended by the Railway Finance Committee.

Mr. Rangachari of Madras, Member in charge of the portfolios of finance in the Democratic party, speaking on behalf of the party characterised the budget as the most depressing and as an eye opener budget. It was quite true that the Indians had been put on the road to Swaraj but they were asked to run an obstacle race (hear, hear) in the first place, said Mr. Rangachari, I have to thank you on behalf of the party for alloting us a corner (laughter). We wish you had allotted us the benches just opposite the Government but now I think you have rightly allotted us those seats, for under the constitution as it stands, we cannot deliver frontal attacks on the budget but only give side thrusts (laughter). His Excellency the Governor General, an Ex-Lord Chief Justice, as he is, has taken refuge behind the opinion of law officers of the Crown and you have truly gauged the situation and given us a position so that we may content ourselves with side thrusts, which perhaps may be more effective than the frontal attacks (laughter). Continuing, Mr. Rangachari characterised as a criminal folly, the process of underestimating the expenditure and overestimating the revenue, which had been observed during the last few years, and remarked that this process was responsible for the light heartedness with which fresh expenditures had been sanctioned. It was a cruel test to impose upon this country to show its fitness for self-waraj with these menacles of heavy deficits placed upon its weak chest and hands. The conditions on which this Assembly gave its acceptance to the proposals of taxation in the last year's budget had not been fulfilled in the course of the last twelve months, and this House was yet to know the nature of the recommendations made by the Military Requirements Committee, appointed last year and the opinion of the sub-committee appointed in England with reference to their report. It was all very well to succumb to the opinion of experts in regard to the Military matters but in the matter of financial capacity of the country he (Mr. Rangachari) was not willing to surrender the judgment of the House. The Military budget was really appalling and crushing and, in his opinion, there was no necessity for maintaining three fifths of infantry for internal security. The announcement that His Excellency the Viceroy had given permission to the Assembly to discuss the Military expenditure came at the eleventh hour and that permission was worse than useless. The Viceroy in his speech in opening the Simla Session said, that autocracy was at an end, but Mr. Rangachari's view was that so far as the financial matters were concerned autocracy w not at an end. It would not be right for this Assembly to sanction the Military expenditure because they would thereby, be only standardising it. In conclusion Mr. Rangachari maintained that no case had been out for taxation proposals.

Sardar Ujjagar Singh, a Punjab Jemindar characterised the budget as calamitous leading the country to bankruptcy by rapid strides. He asked the Government as to yhy it was taxing machinery and thereby industry, the development of which alone in the words of Mr. Montagu last month, could make poor India prosperous and alley discontent.

SUGGESTION TO ISSUE PREMIUM BONDS.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay, representative, Calcutta, made very helpful [illegible]ation. The non-officials greeted wit[illegible]lause, his announcement "Do not lit[illegible] most deplorable budget that has e[illegible] the fate of India to receive". A[illegible]penditure he believed there was [illegible]y for drastic retrenchment in ev[illegible] direction, and as for the taxation proposal they seemed to him like the illegal practice adopted by certain milkmen in Bengal for milching cows. He complimented the Finance Member for his ingenuity and imagination in the selection of items for taxations. The Finance Member had told them that he had explored all channels. The speaker did not believe it for if there was a competition for suggestions for these proposal, Mr. Lindsay was sure there would be a number of proposals including the taxation of silver import, oxoise on sugar and timber etc, but what he would advise the Government to do in order to cover the appalling deficit was to issue premium bonds which had proved to be very popular and profitable in the case of foreign governments. If Bengal Government had taxed betting on races by calling it "Amusement Tax" why should the Government of India have any conscience with regard to Premium Bonds. His other remedy was not the usual panacea of a committee of Assembly with non-official majority (laughter). But the appointment of an expert in taxation to advise the Finance Member whether or not the basis of our taxation was not as broad and as firm as it could be made.

Touching separately the proposals for taxation, he pointed to the grave results which every businessman knew must accrue from continuous volcanic upheavals in the import trade, by increase in duty. The necessary adjustment in retail prices consequent on the last year's enhancement, had hardly been made, when another bomb shell was proposed by the Finance Member Moreover, he was sure that high taxation would bring a fall in consumption and another disappointment to the Finance Member's expectations. Further taxatio on machinery, iron and steal material, he regarded as a retrograde step hindering the industrial development of India (hear hear) increase in the ad valorem duty was unduly severe. Extra duty on textile goods would be severely felt by the masses. Objections to the increase in duty on matches and salt was more sentimental than real. High taxation on the so called luxuries should be abolished although Americans would welcome it as it would out the British and continental motor cars and that the proposal for 25 per cent increase in the railway fare was very drastic. He objected to the railways being expoited for assisting deficits and urged that concessions be shown in cases of suburban and pilgrimage fares. Summing up, he said that in the special circumstances of to-day, he would have supported the Finance Member in leaving uncovered a bigger amount of deficit than three crores. For, he was afraid that further taxation would add to the economic troubles which on the other hand demanded an early removal. There is no doubt, he concluded, that the budget will be welcomed by non-co-operators for adding fuel to their smouldering fire and giving a fresh lease of life to non-co-operation, which has not otherwise very long to live (applause).

At this stage Sir M. Hailey, who was unavoidably absent, entered the Chamber and took his seat.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas most bitterly attacked the proposal for enhancement in duty on cotton and imported machinery and salt. He blamed the Finance Member and the Government co-operating with the non-co-operators by making reforms a failure by imposing crushing burdens which the country could not bear. He reminded the Government that by raising the excise duty it was going beyond the promises of Lord Hardinge that not only excise duty would not be enhanced but that, in time of financial ease, it would be abolished. The new proposal only showed that it was Lanchasire and not the Assembly which was guiding the Government's fiscal policy. An addition in taxation on the imported machinery would penalise the growth of industry on which depended the future prosperity of this country. Concluding he urged that increase in passenger fares should not affect the third class passengers.

Mr. Percival of Bombay referred to the charge of non-official members that there was too much extravagance on the part of Government and quoted the opinion of Lord Selbourne on the question of Government of India economy. Lord Selbourne had stated that the Government of India was an ideal Government with very small manpower and with the smallest possible budget and what more certain departments of Government of India were entirely undermanned and grossly overworked. The administration was run on lines of economy and cheapness.

Mr. Rangachari:—What is the date of that opinion?

Dr. Gour:—Is it a contribution to the punch (laughter)?

Mr. Percival:—All this was the condition before the war and if the Government of India is not now so economic and cheap as it was then, it was because of the war and its after-effects combined with trade depression and high prices. The only method of meeting the deficit is by increased taxation. I understand that there is an idea among the members of the Democratic party that the proposals for taxation should not be agreed to because the main objection is in regard to the Military expenditure. I hope that the House will rise equal to the occasion and show its sobriety and statesmanship as it did in the debate on Mr. Mazaumdar's resolution for further grant of reforms.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AGAIN FURTHER TAXATION.

When the Assembly met again after lunch, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee offered his most emphatic protest against the proposals of the Finance Member for additional taxes on the already heavily taxed people and remarked that there was not the slightest indication in the whole Budget for any retrenchment. He strongly protested against raising duty andl the duty on machinery, he characterised, as unwise and unjust and asserted positively that no nation on earth would have tolerated such treatment from its Government. Imported piecegoods was taxed less while the countervailing excise duty on cotton was raised enormously. Was this way, he asked, in which Government of India was going to protest Indian industries? Referring to the crushing Military expenditure, Mr. Ramjee said that even at the risk of efficiency of the army and even at the risk of safety, Government of India must reduce the military expenditure by Indianising the service and by withdrawing from Waziristan and by effecting economy in every possible direction. Otherwise, it would not be possible to govern India. Concluding Mr. Ramjee said "I must protest very strongly and oppose all the demands for new taxation except increase in customs duties with the exception of machinery and stores. It will be best for this House not to become a party to the increase of taxes. (cries of hear, hear). Let the Government do what they like on their own responsibility (cheers from the Democratic party).

Haji Wajiudin strongly criticised the taxes which cut the throats of the poor and suggested tax on silver, gold, liquor, precious stones and aeroplanes.

BUDGET OF TEARS.

Mr. Spence (Bombay) said the budget was indeed a budget of tears. But tears could not contribute anything to the revenue. (Laughter). He paid a tribute to the statesmanship of the Finance Member for proposing a new taxation upon consumption rather than upon production. In this transitional period of our fiscal recreation, he thought that much of the opposition to the increase in cotton excise was due to the introduction of the word "excise." What was proposed was not really an excise but a tax on consumption. Renaming of the duty would make the opposition disappear (cries of no, no). He urged higher duty on yarn and suggested that good return would result if tax on the imported cigarettes was calculated at four rupees per pound instead of at *ad valorem* basis. He felt surprised that among tax luxuries, the most conspicuous luxuries of gold and silver were not included. The Finance Member would appear to have said "By Jove, I am not covetous for gold and silver though pale and common-drudge will have none of these" (laughter). He believed that duty on the import of gold and silver would not only help the exchequer directly but would serve to steady exchange and minimise the effect of threatened resumption of sale of Council Bills. The financial statement was not so remarkable for what it contained as for what it omitted. The necessity of the moment was stability of exchange and some effort to produce a scheme of forward finance which would lead to eventual assimilation of the indigestion patch in our finances created by war. But on these points the Finance Member was silent in his speech. He regretted the Finance Member had said nothing about the committee which recently sat on Government securities. Concluding he asked the House to have patience and to consider his proposals. It was possible that with a steady exchange and with that ease which was given to finance by generally lower interest, the next year of their finances might be one of greater ease for themselves, greater prosperity for the country, and less anxiety to the Finance Member himself.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer felt surprised at the [illegible]r. Spence which was more optiview of [illegible]even that of Sir Malcolm mistic than [illegible] despite Assembly's repeat-Hailey. He said [illegible]ent had not cut down ed warning Governm[illegible]it was of its own its estimates. The defic[illegible] alone must share making and Governmen[illegible]the Assembly the responsibility for h[illegible]s big cuts would not share unless assu[illegible]d o[illegible]cotton in expenditure. His view w[illegible]s that [illegible] excise duty has been raised a[illegible]he cutoms ing to the enhancement in t[illegible]hire. He duty in order to placate Lanca[illegible] Spence's strongly protested against Mr. [illegible] such suggestion for taxing yarn as any [illegible]stry attempt would kill the handloom indu[illegible] of and throw out of employment millions workers, the majority of whom were in his own province of Madras. He admitted that some extra expenditure was due to the political situation but the Government was also responsible for the present tension. It had not responded to the efforts of a certain section of people at conciliation. He said the other day he read in a Reuter's telegram that the proposal of reducing British troops in India by seven thousand was now given up. He asked why was it so and who was responsible for the turning down of the welcome proposal. One of the remedies for meeting deficits was that contributions from Indian States which were fixed several years ago should now be enhanced considerably, thus bringing additional revenues. Then again the Government of India should help the provincial Governments by removing the statute.

(message incomplete)

NEED FOR PRISON REFORM.

(Contonued from previous page.)

motion for which was brought forward by Mr. J. B. Petit and a committee was appointed. It they had another cadre for these officers it would be a costly scheme and they could not afford it. The question then was whether it would not be better to have a separate cadre attached to another deparment. The sub-judges were paid a higher salary than the Mamlatdar and it was proposed in those places, which were selected, where the Subjudges had not much work, to give them second and third class magisterial powers, and get them to do magisterial work. That would mean they would be subordinate either to first class magistrates, or the District Magistrates and also the District Judges, and their prospects would depend on the recommendations of both these officers. The scheme would have to be referred to the High Court, the District Magistrates, etc., and it would then be presented in a complete form to the Council.

NEW GRADE OF SUB-JUDGES.

He thought it would be a good thing to create a new grade of subordinate judges on Rs. 200 and while these men learned the civil work of subjudges, the old and experienced men might be put on to do the Criminal work in addition to their civil work. He did not think it would be possible to relieve the executive officers altogether of magisterial powers because there were occasions of stress and strain when special magistrates were required and when their services would be necessary for trying cases. There were occasions also for exercising what were really not judicial powers, but were executive powers to maintain law and order under Cr. Procedure Code, etc. All the powers for maintaining law and order would have, necessarily, to be left with the executive officers of the District, powers which were with them now, and which they exercised subject not to the High Court, but to the Executive Government.

Mr. A. P. Chougule moved the reduction by one-third the amount of Rs. 210,000 reserved for the first class subjudges 1st grade. He thought if they could pay about Rs. 600 and 700 for these posts they could get competent men, and whatever was paid over that sum was a sinecure.

Mr. Hayward said the scale was fixed in reference to the salaries paid to the officers in the Executive department.

The motion was defeated.

OHTER MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION.

Other motions for the deduction of the total demand by Rs. 8 lakhs, Rs.. 2,50,000 etc., were not accepted by the Council.

A grant of Rs. 6,000 was refused by the Council by a majority of six votes. This was for the purpose of giving rewards to sub-assistant surgeons attached to jails.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik moved the total reduction of the grant for jails by Rs. 2 lakhs, as he thought everything was not all right with the jails.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked for different treatment in cases of certain kinds of prisoners—these were persons who rather sought the jail for political reasons.

Mr. Hayward said there were three or four resolutions on this subject.

The President said in that case the subject could not be discussed further.

RAJKOT JAIL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Trivedi then drew attention of the Home Member to what had taken place at the Rajkot Jail and what had been done by the jailor there. That jail was under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the jailor ought to know the jail rules. But he might have had no discretion in the matter. Lately two persons had been arrested without warrants by the Police and taken to the jail.

The President asked whether Mr. Trivedi was speaking against the jail or the police authorities.

Mr. Trivedi said these persons were brought to the jail by the Police without a warrant.

The President said that was a matter relevent to the Police Department. If, after having been put into the jail, they were treated in such a manner then the jail authorities alone were responsible, or if they were brought there without a warrant then the Police were responsible.

Mr. Trivedi said the jailor could not admit any person brought into the jail without a warrant.

Mr. Hayward: Can you give me any authority for that statement?

Mr. Trivedi said he had the authority for that statement of the very persons who were arrested. The Jailor told them there was no warrant.

Mr. Hayward said under foreign jurisdiction there was no warrant necessary.

Mr. Trivedi said the prisoners must be informed that there was no warrant necessary under foreign jurisdiction. That information was given him only now. A warrant signed and sealed by Government was necessary and he wanted to know whether any such warrants were given to the jailor? If not, then either the jailor, or the Police, were responsible.

Mr. Hayward was understood to say something but it could not be heard at the Press Table.

Mr. Trivedi said he wanted the whole question to be brought forward.

MALADMINISTRATION OF JAILS.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav wanted to bring forwa[illegible]d some acts of maladministration, so that [illegible] enquiries might be made into them. He co[illegible]nplained that in a certain lock-up, in the Satara District, prisoners were kept for thirty days without being given a bath. It was a very disgraceful thing and he had brought it to the attention of the second class magistrate and he had told the speaker that he could not help it.

Rao Bahadur Chitale agreed with the previous speakers. Speaking of another lock-up he said a number of prisoners were made to lie down on the stone floor in bitter cold without sufficient clothing for days together. The result of it was that many of them got disease and ultimately three of them died of pneumonia. These deaths were considered directly due to the small room in which they were kept and the want of clothing. In order to prove that his statements were facts and not fiction he was prepared to bring to the notice of the Councils the names of the persons. These persons had committed dacoity in the Taluka where they were locked up and the people had no sympathy with the prisoners. There were other kinds of grievances and the only corrective for them was to associate non-officials with the jail administration. He did not think they had a moral right to inflict such cruel punishments on the prisoners and he did not think that even oGvernment wanted to treat them harshly in the mater. The only way so eradicate the evil was to ask unofficial gentlemen to take interest in such matters. He did not think all the complaints that were made were quite groundless, as was generally reported by the Superintendents after going into them. They must know that no prisoner would open his heart to the Superintendent, for fear of suffering worse punishment afterwards.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas complained that in a certain prison persons were huddled together and there were no facilities given for answering the calls of nature.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai endorsed every word of what had been said by the previous speaker. Another thing was the bad diet supplied in the jail—there was dirt and sand in the food and he asked the Home Member to go into the question. He also asked that political prisoners should be treated differently.

The President wanted to know what he meant by saying Political Prisoners. As here was another resolution going to be brought forward he asked Mr. Dadubhai not to speak on the subject.

Mr. Desai continuing said instead of hiring out the convicts for hard labour outside, they must be given more intelligent work and taught carpet making and basket weaving and thereby increase the revenues of the jail.

MR. HAYWARD'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Hayward said he was not aware of the particular cases in the lock-ups. He, however, assured the Council that he was doing everything in the matter. But that He had tasted the jjail diet in big jails was no reason for reducing the grant. and he had found it very good indeed. He had not found any stones or anything of the kind in the food provided.. The health of prisoners was also very good.

Mr. Ferreira asked whether any notice of his visit was given to the jail authorities.

Mr. Hayward said he visited the jail whenever he liked.. He wished to associate non-officials with the work of inspecting the jails and he wanted the continuous help of these gentlemen. He hoped to reduce the grant by reducing the number of prisoners and not by reducing the grant itself..

Sardar Mutalik said Mr. Hayward had said that the jail food was all right, but they must remember that the jail population came from the lowest strata of society and they liked that diet.

Mr. Hayward denied that the diet was based on the lowest strata's requirements.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p..m. to-day.

BARDOLI DECISION.

MR. L. M. GHOSHAL'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

The first public meeting after the term of the prohibitory order expired was held on Saturday when Babu Lalit Mohan Ghoshal spoke on the Delhi resolutions. After comparing the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions, he condemned the conduct of some of the Bengali leaders who proposed amendments for civil disobbedience, of withholding Chaukidari-tax without going through the programme of the removal of untouchability and Khaddar. He hoped the Bengal Non-Co-operators would follow the constructive programme of Bardoli.

DUTY ON SALTED FISH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 6

It is notified that from the 1st of March a duty at the rate of fifteen annas per maund of 82. 2-7 lbs (avordupois) shall be levied on salted fish dry and wet imported into any Customs ports from any place beyond the limits of British India.

MARWARI AGRAWALS MAHASABHA.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Marwari Agrawal Mahasabah, Wardhaganj, wires under date Mar. 6:—

Seth Manakchand Motichand, proprietor of the "Pratap Mill," Amalner, has been elected President, 4th session of All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha at Indore, which will be held on 29th, 30th, and 31st March. Marwari Agrawals and the different Panchayats of the provinces, are requested hereby to elect delegates in large numbers for this Conference. To avoid the risk of inconvenience being caused, intending visitors are requested to communicate their names to the Secretary, Reception Committee, at an early date. Accommodation will also be provided for ladies.

BANKRUPTCY BUDGET.

CO-OPERATORS' DUTY.

(By BARJORJI F. BHARUCHA.)

The Indian Budget is out. It shows a colossal deficit of 34 crores, and proposes fresh taxation of 29 crores! It reveals, in clear terms, the bankruptcy of the bureaucracy in Finance, in statesmanship and in self-styled trusteeship of India. Let us glance at a few facts:—

(1) Railways, which form the earning department of Government, have worked at a loss, despite the increase in passenger fares and goods rates!

(2) Posts and Telegraphs, also an earning department, have also worked at a loss!

(3) Between the Railways and the Posts, there should be an average profit of 15 crores; but they show in the current year a loss of 3½ crores!

(4) Our superior Indian wheat is exported by Government and inferior Australian wheat is imported into India!

(5) During the war, Indian coal was adequate for inland use and for export. Today, expensive English coal is imported for Railways!

(6) The Finance Member complains of stagnation of internal trade! Let Government patronize the Imperial Bank! Let the Imperial Bank accommodate British merchants! Let India's Reserves be kept in England! Let there be money famine in India! Let the wagon supply be pulled by European Chambers! And then cry out for internal stagnation!

(7) Please mark the budget manufacturing! *Revenue items are assumed. Expenditure items are fixed. For the last four years, there seems to be an over-estimate of revenue and an under-estimate of expenditure, with the result, that the budgets of the last four years show an aggregate deficit of 93 crores!*

(8) The new budget shows a further deficit of 34 crores! Please note the proposed increase in taxation:—

(a) India is underclad; and yet the excise duty is raised from 3½ to 7½ per cent! The duty on foreign cloth is also raised from 11 to 15 per cent. The Finance Member makes out, that the increase in each case is 4 per cent! It is not really so. From 3½ to 7½ per cent., the increase is over 110 per cent! From 11 to 15 per cent., the increase is just 36 per cent! To put it in a simpler form, the excise duty was one-third of the import duty; now it will be half of the import duty! Now

(b) India is already groaning under an expensive and awfully uncomfortable railway service. And yet the passenger and goods rates are to be increased enormously:

(c) The poor man's salt, for want of which he suffers from so many ailments, is to be doubly taxed!

(d) So also the poor man's post cards and matches!

(e) Foreign yarn is to be taxed 5 per cent., thereby giving the first blow to handloom industry!

(f) Machinery will be taxed 7½ per cent! That is the bureaucratic method of supporting industries in India!

(g) And merchants and fat manufacturers are to be fleeced by increased income-tax and super-tax!

This is Mr. Hailey's Budget, blessed by Britain's big financier, Lord Reading! Is the Budget so unsparing to all? Yes, except in case

(h) of the Army—the Military Moloch!

(i) The Royal Indian Marine—an obsolete body!

(j) The Civil Service—the most highly paid in the world!

(k) The Railways, the most extravagantly managed in the world!—these the Government maintain and preserve at an unbearably high rate—and that at a time, when the English Cabinet is cutting down the Army, the Navy and the Civil Service expenditure by 900 million pounds!

Cooperators, now is the time to prove your mettle, your love for half-fed, half-clad countrymen of ours. Will you rise? Will you oppose the taxation? Will you insist on retrenchment? Let us see, how far you protest, how far you succeed, how far you can avert the ruinous burdens on this and the coming generation!

A correspondent from Khamgaon wires under date March 4 that in connection with the appeal of Mr. Chande pending in the Court, the police all on a sudden searched the Khilafat and the Congress offices and took away all the papers to produce before the Court.

BOOKLETS FOR ADULTS.

by

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MAULANA ABUL KALAM'S EXPOSITION.

A GREAT STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's statement to the Court has been just received by me. It covers thirty-three closely typed foolscap sheets. But it is worth reading. The original is naturally in the Maulana's polished Urdu. The English translation is not bad, but one could wish it was possible to get a better translation. The statement has much literary beauty. It is elaborate and eloquent. It is bold and uncompromising but subdued. A sarcastic vein runs through the whole of it. It is an eloquent thesis giving the Maulana's views on the Khilafat and Nationalism. I hope that it will be possible to procure printed copies of the statement. I would advise the Maulana's secretary to have the statement carefully revised.

As I laid down the statement I felt more clearly than ever the necessity of boycott of law courts. But for the boycott, we could never have evolved the fearless strength that we have. Instead of the noble declarations of the President, Lalaji, Panditji, we would have had pettifogging lingual quibbles which cannot raise a nation. Without the boycott we could never have had the Maulana's statement which in itself constitutes good political education.

What a change between 1919 and 1922—nervous fear of sentences and all kinds of defences in 1919; utter disregard of sentences and no defence in 1922! In 1919 the nation could have done no other wise; in 1922 it could have done no less without deserving execration of the world. The effect of the boycott is not to be measured by the number of suspensions of practice. The true measure is to be found in the departure of the halo that only two years ago surrounded the courts of law. They still remain the haunts of money-changers and speculators. They are no longer repositories of national or even individual liberty. That is to be found in the stout hearts that the nation is fast developing.

The Maulana's statement is hardly meant for, though addressed to, the Court. It is meant for the public. It is really an oration deserving penal servitude for life. Well might the Maulana laconically exclaim after his one year's rigorous imprisonment, "This falls far short of what I was waiting for."

The following extracts which I have culled from the statement will enable the reader to form his own conclusions:—

"I had no intention of submitting here any statement oral or written. This is a place in which there is for us no hope, no demand, and no grievance of any sort. This is a turn, without passing through which, we cannot reach our goal.....Non-Cooperation is essentially the result of absolute desperation at existing circumstances.....I want to make it quite distinct that the term Non-Cooperation applies only to the Government, its administrative system and its executive and political principles and not to any persons or individuals.

"Like most occurrences of the present era this movement also is nothing novel. History bears ample testimony to the fact that whenever a ruling authority has taken up arms against liberty and truth, courts of justice have lent themselves admirably to purposes of a most facile and unfailing weapon for the practice of such iniquity. The authority of the law courts is a power which can be used equally to do justice and to perpetrate injustice. In the hands of an equitable Government they are the best instruments of justice and truth; but in the hands of tyrannical and autocratic Governments no weapon is deadlier than these for purposes of revenge and iniquity. No pure-minded and truth-loving section of humanity can be found, including even the inventors and savants of science, which has not some time or other stood in the dock before a court of law.....

"The iniquities of courts of law constitute an endless list and history has not yet finished singing the elegy of such miscarriage of justice. In that list we observe a holy personage like Jesus who had to stand in his time before a foreign court convicted even as the worst of criminals. We see also in the same list Socrates who was sentenced to be poisoned for no other crime than that of being the most truthful person of his age. We meet also the name of that great Florentine martyr to truth, the inventor Gallileo, who refused to belie his observations and researches merely because their avowal was a crime in the eyes of constituted authority.....When I ponder on the great and significant history of the convicts' dock and find that the honour of standing in that place belongs to me today, my soul becomes steeped in thankfulness and praise of God.....

"The bureaucracy in India is nothing more nor less than the domination which powerful individuals will always normally attain over a nation decaying by its own neglect and internal weaknesses. In the natural course of things such dominant authority cannot possibly countenance any nationalistic awakening or agitations for progress, reform or justice. And as such agitation would spell the inevitable downfall of its dominant power, it seeks to kill all agitation by declaring it a crime against constituted authority. No power would tamely submit to movements likely to bring about its own decline, however much such decline might be in the ultimate interests of justice. This posture of affairs is merely a struggle for existence in which both sides fight desperately for their principles. An awakened nation aspires to attain what it considers its birth-right and the dominant authority would fain not budge an inch from its position of unquestioned sway. The contention might almost be advanced that the latter party even like its opponents is not open to any blame inasmuch as it is merely putting up a fight for its own survival and it is quite an incidental matter that its existence happens to be inimical to perpetuation of justice. We cannot deny facts of human nature and its inseparable characteristics. Like good, evil also desires to live in this world and struggle for its own existence. In India also such a struggle for the survival of the fittest has already commenced. Most certainly, therefore, nothing can be a higher crime against the domination of Government, as at present established, than the agitation which seeks to terminate its unlimited authority in the name of liberty and justice. I fully admit that I am not only guilty of such agitation but that I belong to that band of pioneers who originally sowed the seed of such agitation in the heart of our nation and dedicated their whole lives to the cherishing and breeding of this holy discontent.

"The history of politics teaches us that foolishness and recklessness of consequences are always the companions of a decadent power. The Government thought that by sheer repression it would annihilate the Khilafat and the Swaraj movements and stop the hartal of the 24th. Accordingly it declared the Volunteers Corps to be unlawful and many workers were indescriminately arrested. It fancied that the Khilafat and the Congress Committees would become insane and inactive by the mere arrest of the Executive and the prohibition of the Volunteer Corps. Thus would the hartal be automatically stopped. But very soon the Government came to learn that repression when practised against national awakening is no fatal thing for a nation but instead breathes new life into it. Neither was the hartal stopped, nor did the Khilafat and the Congress Committees become moribund, nor was the work of the volunters stopped even for a single day.

"According to my belief it is my duty to speak out at the present moment and I cannot fall short of the full performance of my duty, just because it might be construed into a crime. Most certainly I have stated that the present Government is oppressive. If I do not say this, what else am I to say? I fail to understand why it should be expected of me that I should call things by any but their right names. I refuse absolutely to call black white. I have certainly been asserting that only two parts are open to us in this matter of our duty. The Government has to refrain from all this iniquity and deprivation of liberty; or if it cannot bring itself to do so, it has to be wiped off. I believe in the evils of the present Government most assuredly. I could not at the same time pray that it may not mend its ways and yet be long lived.

"Now, what is the reason that such is the firm belief of myself and of millions of my countrymen? The reasons for this have now become so patent to common knowledge that in the words of Milton, 'Next to the Sun itself they are about the clearest and most manifest facts in existence.' About such universal facts all that I can say is—don't deny them' I will only add that this faith of mine exists because I am an Indian, because I am a Muslim and first and last became I am a man.

"It is my belief that liberty is the natural and God given right of man. No man and no bureaucracy consisting of men has got the right to make the servants of God its own slaves. However attractive be the euphimisms invented for 'subjugation' and 'slavery', still slavery is slavery and it is opposed to the will and to the canons of God. I therefore do not consider the bureaucracy of India to be a legitimate sovereign and I consider it a bounden duty to liberate my country from its yoke. The notorious fallacies of 'Reform' and 'gradual transference of powers' can produce no illusions and pitfalls in my unequivocal and definite faith. Liberty being the primary right of man, it is nobody's personal privilege to prescribe limits or apportion shares in the distribution of it. To say that a nation should get its liberty in graduated stages is the same as saying that an owner should by right receive his property only in bits and a creditor his dues by instalments. Whatever philanthropic acts might be performed by a man who has usurped our property, his usurpation would still continue to be utterly illegal.

"Evil cannot be classified into good and bad. All that is in fairness possible is to fix its gradations with respect to quality. For instance we can say very heinous robbery and less heinous robbery, but who can speak of good robbery and bad robbery? I cannot, therefore, at all conceive of any justification for such domniation because by its very nature it is an act of iniquity.

"Such is my duty as a man and as an Indian and religious injunctions have also taught me the same lesson. In fact in my view the greatest proof of the truth of my religion is that it is another name for the teaching of the rights of man. I am a Mahomedan and by virtue of being a Mahomedan this has become my religious duty. Islam never accepts as valid a sovereignty which is personal or is constituted of a bureaucracy of a handful of paid executive. Islam constitute a perfected system of freedom and democracy. It has been sent down to get back for the human race the liberty which has been snatched away from it. Monarchs, foreign dominations, selfish religious pontiffs and powerful sections had alike misappropriated this liberty of man. They had been fondly nursing the belief that power and possession spell the highest right. The moment Islam appeared, it proclaimed that the highest right is not might but right itself. No one except God has got the right to make serfs and slaves of God's creatures. All men are equal and their fundamental rights are on a par. He only is greater than others, whose deeds are the most righteous of all.

"The sovereignty of the Prophet of Islam and of the Khalif was a perfected conception of democratic equality and it only could take shape with the whole nation's free will, unity, suffrage and election. This is the reason why the sovereign or president of a republic is like a designated Khalif; Khilafat literally means nothing more nor less than a representation; so that all the authority a Khalif possesses consists in his representative character and he possess no domination beyond this representative authority.

"If then Islam define it as a duty of Mahomedans to refuse to acknowledge the moral justification even of an Islamic Government, if full play is not granted in it to the will and franchise of the nation, it is perfectly superfluous to add what under Islam would be the ruling given about a foreign bureaucracy. If to-day there was to be established in India an Islamic Government but if the system of that Government was based upon personal monarchy or upon bureaucratic oligarchy, then to protest against the existence of such a Government would still be my primary duty as a Mahomedan. I would still call the Government oppressive and demand its replacement.

"I frankly confess that this original conception of Islamic sovereignty could not be uniformly maintained in its primal purity on account of the selfishness and personal domineering of the later Mahomedan sovereigns. The mighty magnificence of the Emperors of ancient Rome and of the Shas of Persia had attracted the Mahomedan sovereigns powerfully to the dubious glory of great monarchical empires. They began to prefer the majestic figures of a Kaiser or a Khosroe to the simple dignity of the original Khalifs and oftentimes in old tattered cloaks. No period of the dynastic sovereignties of Islam has however failed to produce some true Muslim martyrs who have made public declarations of the tyrannies and transgressions of such monarchies and had joyfully and triumphantly suffered all miseries and hardships which inevitably confronted them in the thorny paths of duty.

'The holy prophet of Islam has preached the following doctrine to the Muslims: 'That man is blessed with the best of deaths who proclaims the truth in the face of a tyrannical administration and is slaughtered to punishment of this deed.' The Scripture of Islam, the holy Quran defines the greatest attribute of the true Muslim to be 'that they fear not any being except God and whatever they consider to be the truth, they reck not any authority in the public proclamation of such truth.' The Quran further defines the national characteristics of the Muslims as follows: 'They are the witness to truth on God's earth.' As long therefore as they continue to be Muslims they cannot desist from giving this public evidence. In fact it has designated Muslims as witness, i.e., givers of the evidence of truth. When the prophet of Islam extracted a promise of righteousness from any person one of the clauses of such a bond used to be, "I will always proclaim the truth in whatever condition and wherever I may happen to be."...

"An outstanding object lesson in speaking the truth which their national history presents to the Muslims is to be found in the order of an autocratic monarch by which each organ of a victim's body was cut off. The charge against the victim was that he had proclaimed the inequity of the tyrant. Firm as a rock he stood and took his punishment in all its heinous stages, but his tongue right on the moment when it was served went on proclaiming that that autocrat was a tyrant. This is an incident of the reigs of the Emperor Abdul Malik whose Kingdom in extended from Syria to Sind. Can any one then attach any weight to a sentence under Section 124 as compared to this terrible penalty? I coscede that it is the moral decadence of Muslims and their renouncing the real Islamic life that is responsible for the bringing about of this fallen state.

"While I am penning these lines I know there is still living in India many a Muslim who through his weakness pays homage to this very tyranny. But the failure of man to act up to spirit of certain tenets cannot belie the intrinsic truth of those principles.

"The tenets of Islam are preserved in its scriptures. These, under no circumstances, make it permissible for Muslims to enjoy life at the expense of liberty. A truth Muslim has either to immolate himself or to retain his liberty, no other course is open for him under his religion. To-day the Muslims have come to a firm decision that in freeing their country from its slavery they will take their fullest share along with their Hindu, Sikh, Parsi and Christian brethren. . . It is now their belief that to expect any justice from the British Government would be nothing but pure self-deception. so that if they really aspire to obtain justice there is only one single avenue leading to it, which is the attainment of Swaraj—meaning the Government of India for India any by the Indians themselves. In short, on these points my admissions have ever been absolutely clear and unequivocal.

"The present Government is a most illegitimate form of bureaucracy. It is openly spurning the wishes and aspirations of millions of humanity. It has always given the preference over justice to prestige. . . . Does tyranny acquire a right to be given a different name simply because it happens to be powerful and to possess jails?

"In the words of the good and truthful national hero of Italy, Joseph Mazzini, I repeat "we cannot possibly deny your evil doings just because temporal power happens to be in your possession for a time. . .

"Continuously in the last twelve years I have been training my community and my country in demanding their rights and their liberty. I was only 18 years old when I first started speaking and writing on this theme. I have consecrated my whole being to it and sacrificed the best part of my life, meaning the whole of my youth in my infatuation for this ideal. For four years I have suffered internment but during my internment even, I have never desisted from pushing on my work and inviting people to this national goal. This is the perennial mission of my life and if I live at all I elect to live only for this single purpose. Even as the Quran says, "My prayers and my observances and my life and my death are all for my Lord, the God of the Universe." I am the first pioneer in this latest phase of that Islamic movement in India which has created a tremendous revolution in the political world of the Indian Muslims and has gradually elevated them to that pinnacle of national consciousness on which they are seen to-day. In 1912 I started an Urdu journal, the *Al-Hilal*, which was the organ of this movement and the object of the publication of which was mainly what I have declared above. It is an actual fact that within above. It is an actual fost that within the three years it had created a new atmosphere in the religious and the political life of Mohammedans of India.

"In this war of liberty and justice, I have adopted the path of non-violent non-cooperation. Opposed to us stands an authority armed with the complete equipment for oppression, excess and bloodshed. But we place our reliance and trust, next to God ,only upon our own limitless power of sacrifice and unshakeable fortitude.

"Unlike Mahatma Gandhi my belief is not that armed force should never be opposed by armed force. It is my belief that such opposing of violence with violence is fully in harmony with the natural laws of God in those circumstances under which Islam permits the use of such violence. But at the same time for purposes of liberation of India and the present agitation, I entirely agree with all the arguments of Mahatma Gandhi and I have complete confidence in his honesty. It is my definite conviction that India cannot attain success by means of arms nor is it advisable for it to adopt that course. India can only triumph through non-violent agitation and India's triumph will be a memorable *example of the victory of moral force.*

"This is the reason why I have always preached to the masses peaceful agitation and have invariably prescribed it as the first postulate of success. This would appear distinctly from these speeches also. I am one of the handful of Muslim leaders who can honestly claim that if it was not for the determined and effective control that they have exercised in keeping the Muslim public within the bounds of non-co-operation, that is no knowing where the excitament of the mobs. under the recent trying provocations, may not have led them and what grave situations may not have taken shape with respect to the Khilafat problem. . . .

"What I have stated in the beginning I will repeat in conclusion, that what the Government is doing with us to-day is no extraordinary procedure for which it can be particularly blameable. It is second nature to every usurping authority to put up a determined opposition and repression, to suppress national awakening and we know that human nature cannot be altered to suit our own end. This natural failing finds expression equally in individuals and communities. How many people are there in this world who would give back any article which they had already got in their possession for the mere reason that they are not legitimately entitled to it? How then can we nurse a fond hope of such voluntary surrender with respect to a whole tontinent? Power also is not normally prone to admit facts just because they are logical and proved. As a matter of fact it waits for the emergence of a counterstrength and when this does present itself, it bows its head down before the most improper demand. Patience, therefore, and a tug of war of strength are unavoidable.

"This position is one which should be accepted as a normal and everyday occurence without surprise and without demur. I will even go the length of admitting that the present repression is certainly not too drastic as compared to the worst instances of inhuman oppressions and terrible persecutions which history presents to us. I am not quite certain whether this is due to immaturity of the national sense of sacrifice or to the imperfect development of the present system of repression. The future alone will decide this. Just as the beginning of such political tug of war has uniformly been on a more or less similar lines, even so its end has been the same in the history of all nations. I know that if our spirit of liberty and justice proves by actual demonstration to be real and unconquerable, this very Government which is to-day putting us into the dock, will be obliged to give us a right royal reception as triumphant patriots.. . . .

"Before I conclude my statement, I want to say a few words about those countrymen of mine who are working against me in this prosecution. Presiously I have stated somewhere that the work of the C. I. D. is a combination of ignorance and trickery. This I have said from the personal experience that I have gained from countless prosecutions. All the same, however, I admit that all the C. I. D. people who have given evidence against me have not deliberately made any lying statements, barring perhaps the confidence which they have expressed in their own work. . . . I believe that the confidence which they have expressed on the results of their own work and the motives which have dictated their actions are certainly sinful. But at the same time I also know their weakness. They are only doing this for the sake of the appointments which bring them a few rupees and their only crime is that they do not possess the moral courage to give preference to truth over everything else. In my heart, therefore, lingers no rancour or accusation.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

On the morning of 5th March, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales motored up to Khyber as far as Landi Khana, the extreme British border on the North-West Frontier. At Jamrud, Ali Masjid, Landi Kotal troops in garrison paraded and presented arms as he passed. At Landi Kotal where the Prince was received by the Chief Commissioner. He spent more than half an hour in inspecting the garrison where the First Infantry Brigade, gave a Royal salute.—(A. P.).

* * * *

On the 28th February, 1922, a large gathering assembled in the Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Ry., to give a hearty send-off to Messrs. Wasudeo Succaram Kale and Sitaram Bhai Rele who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement after having put in a creditable service of 56 and 40 years respectively. In presenting two beautiful silver-handled sticks to these gentlemen, a speech was made eulogising their qualifications in suitable words.

* * * *

The "Medical School Day" came off on the 23rd ulto., at Gavindpuram Bangalore. The old boys of the School, the staff, the present students and the invited guests from various hospitals partook in the celebrations of the function.

* * * *

The General Meeting of the Hindu Girls' School, Lucknow has resolved that the name of the school should be changed to the "Mahila Vidalaya Lucknow."

* * * *

Rev. J. E. Easterbrook, Pastor of Union Chapel Congregational Church died on Friday night at Campbell Hospital, Calcutta as result of small-pox. He had a literary turn of mind and was a frequent contributor to a number of English and Colonial magazines. In August last, he conducted a wedding at Dum-Dum in an aeroplane at an altitude of six thousand feet.—(A. P.).

THE MATIARI TRAGEDY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Matiari Commission Report and the action taken thereon by the Bombay Government are published after all. While we are extremely grateful to the Commissioners for their thorough and sifting investigation and the lucid and illuminating Report which you have justly characterised as a work of art, I do not think the Government deserve to be congratulated on the action they have taken on the Report.

The Commission was presided over by one of the Judges of the High Court of the Province Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and who has grown grey in the legal profession, was another member. The third member Mr. Ghoolam Husen Kassim, a member of the Local Legislative Council is too well known for his independence and robust common sense. The public were fully pleased with the composition of the Committee and at the time when the terms of the reference and the composition of the Committee were announced, no one thought that it will be competent to a *revenue* Commissioner to sit in judgment on the *findings* of the Committee and override them. This is realized by the Commissioner himself who states in his letter forwarding the Report that the Commissioner presumes that Government do not desire him to discuss at length the conclusions of the Committee. The Bombay Government consider that the Committee have made as complete and searching an enquiry as the circumstances have permitted and have thanked the Committee for their careful and comprehensive enquiry. But, strange as it may appear, the Government have practically thrown overboard the most important finding of the Committee viz: that there was no justification for the police firing and the firing was unnecessarily continued and resulted in the casualties mentioned in the report I have gone very carefully through the entire proceedings; and the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind that the Committee have unduly minimised the potential danger of the situation with which the Sub-Inspector was confronted appear to me to be most strange. Unfortunately the Non-co-operators and the Khilafatists who were aware of the facts refrained from giving the Committee the benefit of their knowledge. But even on the materials placed before the Committee the Committee distinctly held, and there are excellent reasons for their finding, that the statement of police witnesses bear evident traces of manipulation and have been prepared for the occasion. All honour to Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, who told the unvarnished truth and the whole truth and whose candid and ingenuous manner considerably impressed the Committee. As rightly remarked by the Committee, were it not for his frank statements it would have been difficult for the Committee to form a correct and accurate estimate of the police version of the incident. The Committee unanimously hold that the two police theories, viz. (1) that a report of a gun was heard on the side of the crowd, (2) that the crowd was armed with axes, sticks and *lathis* are false and the Government concede that the views of the Committee are correct. The findings of the Committee, even, according to the Commissioner in Sind, are tantamount to implicate the Sub-Inspector and the head constable in charges under section 304 or 304A of the Indian Penal Code, and if Government are prepared to accept as *prima facie* correct the Committee's findings then the two police officials must be put on their trial in a court of law. Coming to the other point of the reference viz., whether prompt and adequate measures were taken for the medical relief of the injured, the Committee definitely find that it was the duty of the Mukhtyarkar and the Sub-Inspector to obtain medical aid promptly and that no attempts were made by them to render such aid to the injured. This finding is irrefutable and Government fully concur in the finding. The Government is of opinion that the conduct of the Mukhtiarkar was in the highest degree reprehensible and has dispensed with his services. But what about the Sub-Inspector who was directly responsible for the casualties? Was it not his sacred and solemn duty to take prompt measures to secure prompt medical aid for the injured? Is this conduct of the Sub-Inspector also a mere error of judgment and can this conduct on his part be tolerated by any Government? Is it really very strange that a Government presided over by a statesman of the stamp of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has failed to realize its serious responsibility in the matter. Let nothing be done to create an impression in the mind of the public that the Police are immune from punishment at the hands of the Government, whatever their errors of omission and commission may be. It is never too late to mend.—Yours, etc.,

GOPALDAS JHAMATMAL,
Pleader.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 5

The western depression is moving into Assam. It has given two inches of rain at Cheerapunji. Light local snow has again fallen in Kashmir. The cold wave has reached Central India east but high temperatures continue from Orissa to Assam. Fresh western depression is slowly approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—An extension in Assam.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras in a telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi, protests most emphatically against any further continuance of unconscionable cahrges on Indian Defence, and urges, first and foremost, a drastic cutting down of the military expenditure.—(A. P.).

YAMNUR AND ITS HORRORS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in to-day's "Chronicle" the appeal, under the caption of "Horrors of Animal Sacrifice", made by Mr. Nanavaty, the Secretary, the Humanitarian League, Bombay. The gruesome description quoted by him from a Bijapur letter, is *true word for word*. Yamnur, a village in the Navelgund Taluk of the Dharwar District, is known as the recepticle of the sacred remains of a Muslim saint, *Pir Saheb*, to whose memory the people the *urus* or fair. And Hindus and Mahomedans, high and low, rich and poor, young and old, come every year from all parts of the land.

When there is such a great concourse of people, it is natural that the sanitary conditions of the place at the time should be far from satisfactory. The place is desert-like and no shade can be found. Water is scarce and the only solace of the people is a streamlet with dirty and stagnant pools of water here and there. Add to this the severe and scorching heat of the summer. It is beyond one's power to imagine the effects of these on the crowds when combined with those of continuous atrocious animal sacrifices.

There is a special Municipality that sits for the season and derives great revenues; and beyond this it does, as far as my knowledge goes, very little by way of making the pilgrims' stay comfortable; much less can one expect that it would be prompted by humanitarian motives. I am very sorry to note that there are no organisations, such as the Humanitarian League, the Social Service League, in Karnatak; and that the ignorant masses are thus left to themselves by the educated classes in the land.

Under these circumstances the earnest appeal by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League to the people of Yamnur, will fall flat upon, or even will not reach their ears, so armed are they in their ignorance! It is not the people of Yamnur only, but the people of the whole Karnatak that are concerned; most of the pilgrims are illiterate and superstitious and care little for such new methods of exhortation. Even the messages to the Sirsi people by Mahatma Gandhi and Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya would not have availed, but for the earnest efforts of Mr. M. M. Hardikar of Davangere who, with a band of local sympathisers, is distributing in thousands those messages in the vernacular and exhorting the masses in public meetings at present in Sirsi.

So, in the case of Yamnur fair (which is due a fortnight hence) I beg to offer my humble suggestions. They are: (1) to distribute gratis leaflets and pamphlets in the vernacular before as well as at the time of the fair; (2) to organise public meetings at different centres where speeches should be delivered and *kirtans*, magic lantern, music vocal and instrumental be provided as well in order to attract the people. It is very difficult to deal with the masses, especially when they are to be weaned from their superstitious habits and customs. And also it is a laborious work that requires men and money. It is possible only for organised bodies, and not individuals, to do something in the matter.

It is a deplorable fact, indeed, that there are no organised bodies, except several Congress Committees, in the Karnatak to undertake this work. I, therefore, appeal to these Congress organisations to grapple this knotty problem. If they succeed, they will surely deserve the credit of having worked for their Congress ideal—the non-violence, the Hindu-Moslem unity, the awakening of the masses. Secondly, I appeal to such organisations as the Social Service League; for here they will have much scope for them to work for, and study the psychology of, the masses. And lastly, my earnest appeal is to such bodies as the Humanitarian League whose sole object is to abolish such atrocious scenes of inhumanity from the face of the earth.

In conclusion, let me hope that these bodies will move in the right direction and do something to lessen the horrors of Yamnur.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. PURANIK.

Choupati Road,
March 1.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"What would Mr. Horniman, as powerful a critic of the Government as the late Mr. Tilak, would have done and his time when Gandhiji has suspended his Civil Disobedience movement" is the most persistent question which people put to one another. I say without the slightest fear of contradiction that if Mr. Horniman had backed with his virile and forceful pen as well as tongue *all* the individual items figuring on the N. C. O. programme then he would have whole-heartedly supported Gandhiji's suspension of C. D. movement. He would have assuredly asked one and all Congressmen, "Rally round the banner of the Mahtma." Readers of the "Chronicle" will bear me out here. Though against this stalwart Englishman's unjust deportation the different political associations of Bombay have not carried on an insistent and persistent agitation, still Mr. Horniman goes on waging spiritual war for India on the British soil. His mighty pen works unceasingly in the cause of India which he has made his own. He keeps English people informed of all the happenings in India. Misrepresentation about India emanating from any quarter—Unionist, Liberal or Radical is immediately combated. He is up against any false report spread against India and the Indians. In a word, he works for India in England more strenuously and vigorously than any man—English or Indian—has ever done before. This convincingly demonstrates how deep his attachment to India is! How great an acquisition he would have proved to the Congress party, had he not been ruthlessly torn away from amongts us! But time alone would clearly prove to the "men on the spot"—Sir G. Lloyd and Lord Reading—that Mr. Horniman's deportation was one of the stupidest mistakes ever made by the Indian bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

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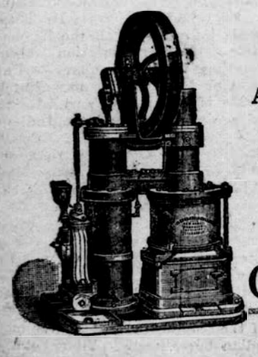

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